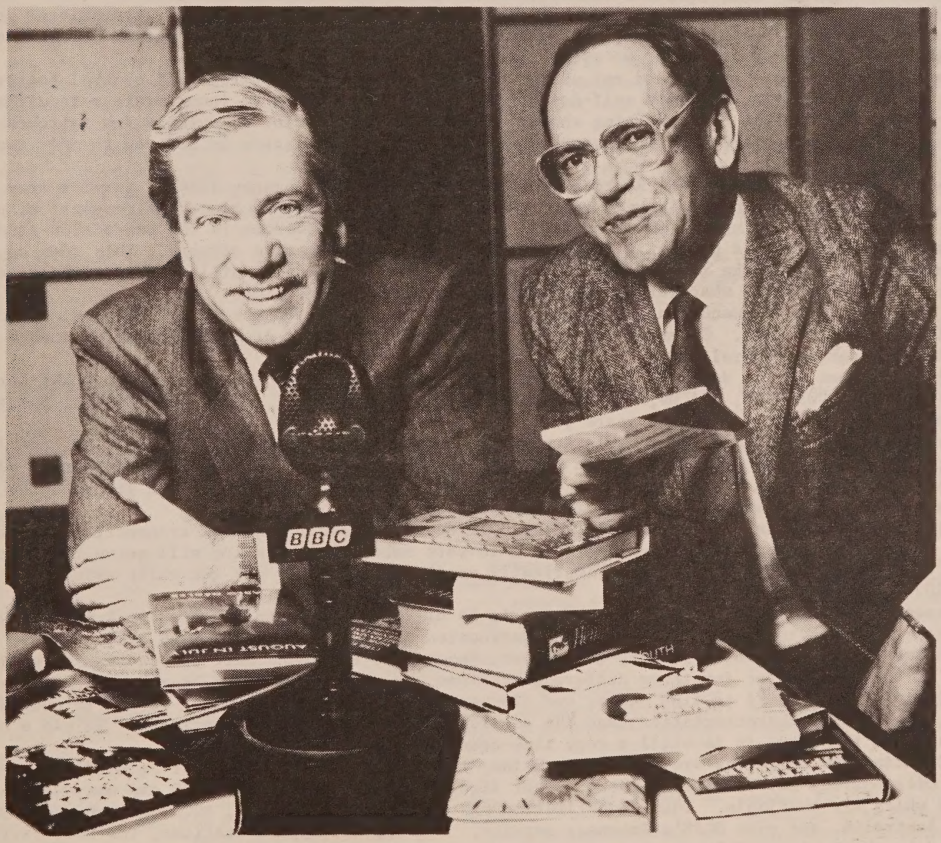
REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING



Issue 109 1986

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A VISIT TO F.E.B.C. -- MANILA

by Gerry Bishop

The Far East Broadcasting Company's Philippine headquarters are located in Valenzuela at the north side of Metro Manila. It is not among the more affluent areas of the city, but the high-walled compound is comfortable and secure. The visitor is pleasantly greeted by a uniformed guard who opens the eight foot fenced gate.

Inside the wall is a village culturally far away from the squalor of Philippine poverty. The community is almost exclusively "foreigners"--Americans, Australians, Canadians, British, Chinese and Vietnamese, to classify but a few. The living areas are comfortably furnished and well-organized. Those living within the walls of this village are friendly and hospitable.

Dick Chase, the frequency coordinator for FEBC, KFBS and KGEI added the title of tour guide to his other varied duties. He patiently and honestly answered the questions and showed us around the compound. He is quite obviously proud of FEBC and the work the station is doing.

The essence of FEBC Philippines is one large building where all the studios, transmitter control center, maintenance, administration, and operations take place. Our visit occurred during a down time for SWBC, which allowed for freer access to the entire area.

The studios are very basic, and not unlike those of other broadcasters. All control boards are built there, from parts, and this self-design gives them the freedom to incorporate safeguards into the system. For example, if something should go wrong in one studio, throwing a few switches will allow for almost immediate pickup from another one nearby. The down time is reduced to only two or three minutes.

The newsroom is served by AP, Reuters, and the Philippine News Agency (PNA). Service from all three, according to Mr Chase, is very good. Even the PNA has improved since the revolution, presenting a more accurate picture of the Republic. Not far from the newsroom is the production studio used for radio drama, produced primarily in Tagalog for use on the domestic network. This room doubled as the news center during the revolution. A large map of Metro Manila is still marked with grease pencil showing the locations of whatever was happening, and where, at the time.

Adjacent to this "command center" is the transmitter building for the AM and FM stations, DZAS 702 (10/40 kW) and 98.7 DZFE. Coverage maps show the signals are aimed at the Metro area, though 702 can be heard throughout central Luzon.

Other stations in the domestic network are DWAS-Legaspi, DYVS-Bacolod, DXFE-Davao, DXKI-Koronadal, DXAS-Zamboanga, DWRF-Iba, all MW, and DYFR-Cebu on FM. DWRF is dual power, 1 or 250 kW, but the 250 transmitter is currently down for spare parts.

For shortwave, two transmitter sites are used. The station at Bocaue has five 50 kW, one 10 kW and one 2 kW transmitters. At Iba there are several 100 kW transmitters, including one being readied by the station technicians. They regard it as their baby, as it was built from the ground up by FEBC. They expected to commission it in time for the J86 season.

A third SWBC station, DE5K [sic], is located in Baco, Mindoro. The 5 kW transmitter is nearly ready to go on, but current operations are with a 10 watt unit. This station will serve the central islands of the Philippines on 3345 kHz. (Currently monitored on 3344 $\pm$ 0.5 kHz while using 10 watts, at 0830-1030 UTC.)

Presently FEBC is running 52 hours per day in 54 different dialects directed to Asia. This output will increase when the transmitters under construction or repair are brought on line.

Mr Chase's primary job, frequency management, appears to take much more effort than he will admit to. As the coordinator for three different stations, he spends countless hours sorting and sifting through information just to find one or two frequencies that FEBC might use. He has to consider band usage, propagation characteristics, and the desires of the programming department. He has a computer to assist in this, but it is still a very time-consuming job.

Priorities for targeting are, in order: China, the USSR, and then any other 'closed' countries where missionaries may not freely work. After figuring which frequencies FEBC can use, he then considers which are available. This deconfliction has to include KNLS, NHK, BCC/VOFC, the VOA, BBC, KTWR Radio Australia, and even HCJB's Japanese service. For the Philippine stations, the only restrictions imposed by the National Telecommunications Commission are notification of intended use, and no interference to any other Philippine-based SW broadcaster.

To the last, representatives of the VOA, Radio Veritas, FEBC and the Voice of the Philippines meet periodically to aid in their mutual planning. The NTC has a 10-kHz spacing rule, and will not allow any of the stations to be any closer than that to each other. Once that is established, FEBC can go on the air. Changing to a new frequency in mid-season is not difficult. NTC regulations allow for up to two weeks of testing without notification. During that time the required paperwork can be filed to 'legalize' a new frequency.

For KFBS and KGEI it is a matter of FCC approval for operation. In this, KFBS presents a special case. Due to the height of the towers on Saipan, the signal is performing much better than predicted. Reception in western Europe, not a target area, has been so good that it creates interference to Radio

Free Europe and Radio Liberty, as well as the VOA. Any transmissions targeted for the central USSR must be deconflicted with almost every other western broadcast organization before it can go on.

Despite this complexity of the Saipan operation, FEBC has no regrets on building a station there. It is no secret that the security and future of transmitting from an American territory outweigh the drawbacks. For a time, FEBC was concerned about leaving the Philippines on short notice. The new government, which was undoubtedly helped to power by DZAS, offers more security to FEBC.

For all the efforts of frequency management, Chase indicated that reports on reception are still the best source of knowing how well the signal is getting through. Reports are preferred from a user of a low-end receiver, as that is likely what the majority of listeners have. However, information on interference and jammers, regardless of the source, are most welcome. Reports on new frequencies or test transmissions are especially helpful in planning the schedule and correcting the problems.

FEBC is a complex organization, and one trying hard to put their message on the air fairly without causing interference to other users of the HF spectrum. The people there are deeply committed to the work they do, and don't appear to have any regrets about leaving the comfort of home to work in a far away land. They strive to do the best, and there is no sign that a second-rate job will satisfy them. It was an enjoyable visit, and it shed some new light on how a station makes its way in a dynamic world.

Some odd notes that really don't fit into the above too well: Herb Scott, one of their broadcasters, served in Vietnam, at Da Nang, with AFRTS. He says he spent many nights listening to FEBC, and getting a little more "homesick" each time. After the Vietnam tour, he found himself on Okinawa where he did "Grandpa" on AFRTS there.

When the VOA closed down the relay on Okinawa, FEBC was offered the facilities for a nominal fee, but refused. No word on why, but a tower for VOA Philippines proved to be inadequate, and that now serves as DZAS' broadcast stanchion.

There are plans to expand the Saipan operations with two new antennas. No dates or hard details yet.

One way to add to a pennant collection is to be in the right place at the right time. One FEBC pennant I didn't have was hanging on the wall of Mr Chase's office. He almost insisted I take it. I did, but only because he's going on furlough for a year and won't miss it.

Sony will be glad to know that FEBC has at least four ICF-2001s in use.

Mrs Chase makes an excellent brew of iced tea.

(Indianapolis News, May 2, via Tom McKeon, Indianapolis; Max Henschen is a.k.a. Max Thomas on Radio Earth's SHORTWAVE PANDEMONIUM)

Radio buff finds nuke reports vary

By MARCY MERMEL
The Indianapolis News

Neighbors of the Soviet nuclear plant that experienced the worst nuclear accident in history are hearing only sketchy reports from their government-run radio stations.

Excerpts of radio broadcasts taped by an Indianapolis shortwave radio listener indicate that the severity of the accident is played down in the Soviet Union and other communist nations.

"Some Western agencies are spreading rumors that supposedly thousands of people have died during the accident," said a Radio Kiev newscaster.

"As has already been reported, two people have perished, and all in all, 197 persons have been hospitalized. And of these, 49 have already left the hospital after check-ups."

The Chernobyl plant is about 80 miles north of Kiev.

The broadcast did include a report that "The inhabitants of the atomic electric station town and neighboring populated areas have been evacuated to a safe zone."

Max Henschen, who has a shortwave radio in his Northside home, said that by listening to government broadcasts, "You get viewpoints directly from the source. It may not be the viewpoint you think is right or correct, but it's there."

The English-language broadcast from Moscow reported that "According to reports from the Ukraine, the condition of the air over the rest of the Kiev region, and the city of Kiev, causes no fears. The quality of drinking water and the water of rivers and lakes is within norms. Local enterprises, farming cooperatives, and offices worked normally."

Henschen said: "It was all very predictable.

"I expected Albania and Peking to cite Western reports — as indeed they did — because they are not all that friendly to the Soviets."

From Radio Tirana in Albania: "The Soviet authorities are trying to diminish the explosion, which — according to the French news agency, AFP — is very grave and represents a great danger for decades to come."

Radio Peking, in China, reported on the criticism the Soviets have received from Norway, Denmark and other neighboring countries which have noted unusually high radiation levels.

A fellow shortwave enthusiast from St. Louis told Henschen about monitoring world broadcasts after the shuttle explosion in January.

"I thought I would try it this time for the heck of it," said Henschen, an aquatic biologist.

On the whole, the broadcasts were optimistic.

Radio Kiev's top story Wednesday was the national holiday held in the Soviet Union May 1. It noted that Ukrainian cities and villages were decorated "in their Sunday best."

Radio Havana, in Cuba, said, "That nuclear accident in the Ukraine is now over. The reactor has been shut down. There is no meltdown, and the cleanup has begun."

Radio Prague, in Czechoslovakia, told listeners, "There is no reason for anxiety that the breakdown at the Chernobyl nuclear power station would pose a direct threat to other countries."

Henschen, 41, started listening to shortwave radio more than 25 years ago. He regularly listens to reports from the British Broadcasting Corporation — which is famous for unbiased reporting — and South American music.

"I hardly ever listen to Radio Moscow — or any of the others for that matter — because they tend to be boring," he said.

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Quitting Smoking Now Greatly Reduces Serious Risks to Your Health.

SHORTWAVE COVERING THE CHALLENGER TRAGEDY

by Ron Seymour, St Louis MO

Press coverage around the world was immediate as millions of television viewers had the launch of Challenger beamed to their sets. Shortwave radio was also there as the day wore on, with international coverage outside the U.S. sending newsrooms scrambling for any in-house experts available.

Hands down, though, it was the CBC and Radio Canada International that came up with the longest, immediate coverage of the Challenger demise. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation featured an afternoon look at the disaster with their "Special Report: the Tragedy of the Space Shuttle Challenger". First was heard the actual taped description of the launch by the NASA spokesman and the rather mechanical report of an explosion of the craft; then a Canadian correspondent's eyewitness report of what she saw at Cape Canaveral during the launch, surmising that the space program would be halted indefinitely. Next came another correspondent covering John Glenn's taped comments along with those from the teacher-astronaut and Larry Speakes' reasons for the President's postponement of the State of the Union address. A review followed of Canada's space contributions through voice tapes of their astronaut looking down on Canada from his shuttle mission and, of course, Canada's mechanical space shuttle arm used with success on many missions.

The CBC Special Report concluded with three more correspondent entries. First, voice tapes of the Canadian Prime Minister's resolve to continue Canada's participation in America's space program; his recalling of video footage of the teacher-astronaut and his sadness surrounding the memory of her; his immediate telephoning of America's ambassador to Canada to express condolences to the American people and astronaut families, and finally his voice tapes during a session of Parliament wherein upon hearing of the tragedy he called on the assemblage to stand in a moment's silence.

Another correspondent covered reaction in Britain with interviews of people on the street, all of whom felt undue attention was given the accident. The Soviet reaction followed, described as very fast, in that TASS received the story 30 minutes after the explosion but buried the television coverage that night with only the barest essentials of the disaster. A third correspondent summarized the history of the shuttle program.

AS IT HAPPENS devoted its entire show to coverage of the Challenger. An aerospace illustrator who had worked for ten years with the NASA space shuttle program reviewed in depth the rescue options possible during a scuttled flight; gave an analysis of events just prior to the explosion; presented the thoroughness of NASA and its tendency toward possible over-confidence. He foresaw at worst a fundamental flaw in how NASA perceived complex machines working, which he concluded would be devastating. He concluded that the accident was "the kind of thing that wakes you up" from feeling invincible.

Another interview was conducted with Dr Jerome Pierson of the Wright Aeronautical Laboratory in Dayton, Ohio. Dr Pierson described the explosion as a "catastrophic failure and completely unsurvivable accident". He felt that the solid rocket boosters did not explode, but that the transfer lines between the fuel tank and shuttle were at fault. He felt relieved that the main engine did not appear at fault because if it were, the multi-billion dollar investment in it would be in distinct jeopardy, and very seriously set back. Whatever happened, the disaster posed no reaction time for the crew and no possibility to escape. Dr Pierson felt that while there appeared no warning to the crew of the oncoming disaster, ground telementry should have revealed something to someone below. Telemetry should reveal the cause of the explosion, but debris will have to be collected to verify any theories. He predicted that quite some time would elapse before explanations were reached and that a large investigation would surely follow before flights would continue.

Lastly, RCI interviewed Leonard David (member, US National Commission on Space, appointed by President Reagan) but he was abruptly cut off during mid-sentence due to time constraints [RCI insists on carrying only the first half of AS IT HAPPENS, despite continued listener complaints]. David felt that the accident clearly disrupted an ambitious program; that it would not end the space program and that people had become too non-chalant about space. Asked if NASA was being too aggressive in their timetable, he felt it was not and was always proceeding with care.

If Canada came in with apparent top honors for immediate in-depth coverage, the BBC was surely close behind. A faint afternoon report came in disclosing the tragedy, but the evening broadcasts that black day brought headlining news coverage on the hour. The BBC mustered three correspondent reports in the U.S. and an eyewitness account of the explosion from a reporter for Cable News Network. As the news lead item, the BBC had a taped speech by President Reagan and a NASA spokesman, the teacher-astronaut in a taped interview and a brief review of the astronauts' backgrounds. All had been married, it was casually remarked, except for one. The report brought to light possible pressures on NASA to launch prematurely--from European competition to past failures like the Apollo fire.

Radio Deutsche Welle headlined their evening broadcast to North America with the Challenger mishap, letting it be known that due to the gravity of the tragedy, their normal schedule would be altered. After detailing the normal array of daily events, the news anchorman described the accident as a "grave shock to Germany" and hoped an expert would be found to shed light on the accident. An expert, of sorts, was found, in the person of their in-house 'space correspondent,' as they titled him. After

a good deal of refusing to speculate on the cause of the disaster, the correspondent brought up ice build-up as a possible answer. Escape mechanisms were covered and a summation by the interviewer concluded that NASA had suffered a catastrophe, an indefinite delay and a tarnished image for the space shuttle program. The newscasts also said there was "shocked reaction in West Germany," that the Chancellor and government were stunned; that West Germany's Research Minister termed the event a "dark hour for manned space travel"; and reported a German astronaut's "horror" at the news, describing his feeling that it was "the blackest day in manned space history."

Kol Israel presented a rather thorough, albeit condensed version, headlining their afternoon news broadcast. NASA Deputy Director Jesse Moore said that future launches would be postponed and that no cause for the accident had yet been determined. However, Kol Israel ventured the comment that a taped video of the explosion showed a "ruptured fuel tank". The news went on to mention that the crew had no parachutes; that the accident was the worst since the Apollo fire; that clearly all aboard had died and that the search for debris was in earnest. A Kol Israel Washington correspondent presented spot coverage of President Reagan's resolve to continue the program and his taped remarks to school children everywhere. The station also featured the Israeli response in the form of telegrammed condolences from the Chairman of Israel's Space Agency and Israel's Prime Minister.

Swiss Radio International headlined their 2230 UTC late afternoon broadcast with the shuttle explosion. In DATELINE TUESDAY, the newscast featured spots on the reaction of European leaders; a 5-minute correspondent report outlining the background of the shuttle program, and the accident. Then a Swiss astronautics journalist was interviewed in a 15-minute special feature. He posited that the future of re-entry vehicles was secure; that a cause would be found and that he always suspected that a disaster like this might occur. He urged people to "be ready with the black tie at every launch." He suspected payload overloading to be a root cause of the tragedy and at most a year delay for the program.

Radio Netherlands, in their 0230 UTC newscast to North America, headlined with the shuttle explosion, offering comment that there existed "a dismayed reaction" in the U.S.; that no survivors existed and that Soviet reaction described the accident as "exceptionally tragic." The Netherlands Foreign Minister was quoted as having "deep regret" over the incident.

Radio France International headlined their 15-minute broadcast with the usual details connected with the disaster followed by news of the French President sending condolences; the Soviet ambassador sending regrets, coupled with a request for the U.S. to abandon the military space program, and finally a report about Polish television airing the accident with their commentary about the danger of a space arms race.

Radio RSA headlined their 0200 UTC transmission to North America with news of the explosion and a report of South Africa's President telegramming condolences saying "all South African people were shocked".

Radio Beijing headlined their 0000 UTC North American broadcast with the shuttle explosion, saying that the American nation was in a "night of sadness" and that U.S. television had uncharacteristically pre-empted normal scheduling to cover the disaster. A Chinese correspondent based in Washington reported his account of the launch and the stunned reaction of a U.S. friend.

Radio Moscow placed the shuttle disaster near the bottom of their newscast to North America, airing two sentences about it: that it had happened, and that all the crew had "presumably died." Radio Kiev did not mention the shuttle tragedy on their 1900 UTC broadcast.

Finally, and almost bordering on the ironic, the Voice of Nicaragua evening transmission failed to mention the Challenger accident. Usually their newscasts are replete with references to the Reagan administration and U.S. misfortunes.

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W H A T I S F O L K ? (Charles George, Dallas TX) Several people have mentioned not liking stations playing US pop/rock music but would prefer to hear folk music from those countries. Especially R. Australia has been hit with this argument. I would like to be among this group; however, folk music is described as the common music of a people. And the music being played is popular music in Australia; therefore we are hearing folk music in the making. Some would like to keep the music pure, which is as silly as trying to keep the races pure or keeping language pure. It is too late--the process has already been set in motion. Music expresses the values of the people. Just as in America we live more in urban areas and less in the country. I do not know much of the country life and I would not like to experience country life. Some want to go back to a way of life that does not exist, and probably did not exist in the way they would like to believe. I like my recordings of Woody Guthrie, Leadbelly, Cisco Houston, Joan Baez, etc. I also want folk artists and material for the future, so I must accept new artists coming along. It's like raising children to be leaders for tomorrow--when tomorrow is here and we who were the children have become leaders. Like it or not, rock groups with US influence are becoming the folk music of other countries. Songs like Sakura, Barbara Allen, Waltzing Matilda will still be around with new songs and tunes added to the reservoir of the folksinger and folk musician.

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NO RENEWAL NOTICES are mailed separately to about-to-expire subscRIBers; the only notice is a red arrow on mailing label and exposure on the back cover of the box it normally covers. Watch for it!

LISTENER INSIGHTS on PROGRAMMING

AUSTRALIA (via Isao Ugusa, DX Front Line March 7) 2EA sent its schedule, in local time, AET, i.e. UTC + 10 Apr-Sept, UTC + 11 Oct-Mar. This Special Broadcasting Station uses 57 languages, the top ones totalling as follows: 1) Greek & Italian, 630 min/week each; 3) Arabic 555, 4) Spanish 480, 5) German 420, 6) Turkish 375, 7) Maltese 300, 8) Croatian 225, 9) Serbian 195; tied for 10) with 180 each are: Dutch, French, Macedonian, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Vietnamese. Japanese seems to be the largest language not broadcast! The 2EA library contains 19,000 records from 75 countries, not just folk music, but all types of music and spoken recordings.

Radio 2EA

Sydney... 1386 kHz
Newcastle... 1584 kHz
Wollongong... 1485 kHz

Program Schedule as at 30-10-85

* * *

Radio 2EA ... in other words

program schedule

TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
06-00	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK
06-45	ARABIC	ARABIC	ARABIC	ARABIC	ARABIC	ARABIC	ARABIC
07-30	CROATIAN	MACEDONIAN	CROATIAN	SERBIAN	MACEDONIAN	CROATIAN	SLOVENIAN
08-15	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN
09-00	ASSYRIAN	POLISH	POLISH	ARMENIAN	TURKISH	HUNGARIAN	DUTCH
10-00	GERMAN	MALTESE	GERMAN	PORTUGUESE	GERMAN	LITHUANIAN	JEWISH#
11-00	DUTCH	UKRAINIAN	RUSSIAN	HUNGARIAN	URDU	GERMAN	UKRAINIAN
11-30	"	"	"	"	HINDUSTANI	"	"
12-00	SPANISH	MALTESE	SPANISH	MALTESE	SPANISH	MALTESE	MALTESE
13-00	NORWEGIAN	MUSIC	ABORIGINAL	LAOTIAN	KHMER	SPANISH	GERMAN
13-30	BENGALI	"INSIGHT"	"	"	"	"	"
14-00	TAMIL/GUJRATI*	FRENCH	VIETNAMESE	SPANISH	JEWISH#	$$$$$$$$°	POLISH
14-30	SINHALESE/PUNJABI*	"	"	"	"	"	"
15-00	ARABIC	MANDARIN	CANTONESE	ARABIC	RUSSIAN	RUSSIAN	ARABIC
16-00	VIETNAMESE	KOREAN	SWEDISH	DUTCH	TONGAN	LATVIAN	FRENCH
16-30	"	"	DANISH	"	FIJIAN	"	"
17-00	TURKISH	TURKISH	TURKISH	TURKISH	TURKISH	TURKISH	TURKISH
17-45	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN	ITALIAN
18-30	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK	GREEK
19-15	CANTONESE	ARMENIAN	JEWISH#	MANDARIN	ASSYRIAN	ROMANIAN	HINDUSTANI
20-15	PORTUGUESE	BYELORUSSIAN	GERMAN	SLOVAK	PILIPINO	FINNISH	CZECH
21-15	HUNGARIAN	SPANISH	SPANISH	UKRAINIAN	VIETNAMESE	ESTONIAN	SPANISH
22-15	SERBIAN	SLOVENIAN	MACEDONIAN	CROATIAN	SERBIAN	MACEDONIAN	CROATIAN
23-00	CELTIC+	SERBIAN	LATVIAN	FRENCH	ARABIC	GERMAN	SPECIAL

\+ 1st Monday in Month: GAELIC-SCOTTISH
2nd Monday in Month: WELSH
3rd Monday in Month: GAELIC-IRISH

$$$$$$$$° 1st Saturday in Month: KURDISH
2nd Saturday in Month: AFGHANI
3rd Saturday in Month: INDONESIAN
4th Saturday in Month: KANNADA

Presented in Heobrew, Yiddish and English. * Alternate Weeks.

(via Jerry Berg, Lexington MA) CAAMA sent another copy of info on next page, which also contained: Imparja Records: From the time CAAMA began broadcasting, much effort was put into recording Aboriginal music for air play; it cannot be bought off the shelf. A large tape library has been built up since 1980, ranging from very traditional singing to contemporary Ab-rock. The Imparja record label was registered in 1983; it means "tracks" in Arrente, and has been very successful. A number of Aboriginal bands have received their first 'break' through Imparja. For example, the Warumpi Band and Coloured Stone have both received national prominence due in part to Imparja. It sells enough audio cassettes, records and video tapes to remain entirely independent of any government funding. Most of the sales are through Aboriginal community stores in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. As of late March, the hearing regarding RCTS (see last paragraph) before the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal had concluded and the decision was a couple of months away.

7

INFORMATION ON THE HIGH FREQ. SHORTWAVE SERVICE VL8A

SUBMITTED BY PATRICK MCDONALD

"VL8A is a shared radio service between the Central Australia Aboriginal Media Association's (CAAMA) radio station 8KIN-FM and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's (ABC), national service. This combined service is the first of its kind in Australia. While this type of shortwave service is common throughout the world, this is the first time it has been used in Australia.

The Continental transmitter has a 50 KW carrier power. The antenna is a model TCI - 615 vertical insidence log pariodic. The frequencies are; 2.310 MHz from 0730-2230 UTC and 4.835 MHz from 2230-0730 UTC. Our service area is a 450 kilometer radius from Alice Springs. This is the first of three services from the remote areas of the Northern Territory. The remaining are due to be on air by the end of April. These two transmitters will be located in Tennant Creek (500 kilometers north of Alice Springs) and Katherine (1,100 kilometers north of Alice Springs). At present the service is an ABC service which takes programmes from 8KIN-FM. This means that throughout the day the service switches from 8KIN-FM and the ABC. This arrangement came about because approximately 80% of the audience is Aboriginal. All these people speak their own Aboriginal language as their first and English as a second or even third language. CAAMA radio 8KIN-FM is the only all Aboriginal radio station broadcasting in Australia..

We broadcast in a minimum of four Aboriginal languages and English, and up to eight depending on resources available. We have been on air with our own licence since April 1985, with a transmitter in Alice Springs and three translator stations in the Aboriginal communities of Ali-Gurung, Ntaria and Santa Teresa. Our station supplies eleven and a half hours of programmes Monday-Thursday, and sixteen and a half on Friday. We don't broadcast on the weekends.

A bit more on CAAMA. The Central Australian Aboriginal Media Association is an Aboriginal organization established by Aboriginal people to provide media services relevant to the indiginous peoples of Central Australia. CAAMA holds four public broadcasting licences to operate a main station and three translators. Funding is provided by a total of fifteen agencies, including the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, the Public Broadcasting Foundation, the Aboriginal Benefits Trust Account, and others. CAAMA also acquires funds through the sale of CAAMA produced records audio cassettes, video and television programs.

CAAMA was first established in 1980 by Aboriginal people in Alice Springs after a number of community meetings were held to discuss the possibility of providing media services relevant to Aboriginal people (ie. services in Aboriginal languages, etc). A local community radio station provided a half hour per week for six months. Towards the end of 1980, the Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) signed a contract with CAAMA to buy one and a half hours of pre-produced radio programming per week. In 1981 a local public station opened in Alice Springs and CAAMA was given thirty hours per week. It took a further three years before CAAMA was granted it's own public broadcasting licences in 1984, and enough money to build a mini-broadcasting network of four transmitters, covering a large area in Central Australia.

In 1983 CAAMA also acquired funds to establish a Video Production unit to produce video and television programs that are distributed by cassette to remote communities

and occasionally broadcast by the ABC. In 1984 CAAMA registered it's own record label (IMPARJA) to record and distribute Aboriginal music (both traditional and contemporary). A store and printing work-shop was also opened to handle sales. CAAMA has expanded greatly over a relatively short time. In late 1980 CAAMA operated on donations and voluntary staff, in 1985 CAAMA has a full-time staff of twenty three and part-time staff of six, two buildings, video production equipment, vehicles and a broadcasting network.

CAAMA is incorporated under the Aboriginal and Islander Councils and Associations Act. An all-Aboriginal executive council of twelve is elected each year at an Annual General meeting. Under the executive committee is a Director who is responsible for ensuring that the policy of the executive committe is carried out. Under the Director is the Projects Manager who is responsible for implementing new projects and administering the general operations of CAAMA. Under the Projects Manager is the radio production section, the videp production section, Imparja Records, and the administration section. All sections have a Co-Ordinator at their head.

CAAMA RADIO 8KIN-FM

CAAMA produces 91 hours of radio programs per week. These programs are broadcast in five languages. These are Pitjantjatjarra/Luritja, Eastern Arrente, Western Arrente, Walpiri, Kaitjt and English. Program content consists of a news service each half hour that is broadcast alternatively in each of the above languages. Each morning, Monday to Friday, there is a live talk-back show where current community issues are discussed. Traditional stories, either personal oral histories or dreaming stories, are broadcast five times per day. Educational programs on health, legal rights and other topics are broadcast in an 'advertising' type format. There are of course many community messages and cheerios that are placed into the station every day and broadcast.

VIDEO AND TELEVISION PRODUCTION

The CAAMA video unit was established to provide video program services to remote Aboriginal communities (where portable VTR sets are widely used) and also as a first step towards creating a production house for Aboriginal television programming, especially in relation to the national satellite, AUSSAT. The video unit issues a 'Video Magazine' that is produced each month and distributed to over forty remote Aboriginal communities. The video cassettes contain news, information and entertainment for Aboriginal people in Aboriginal languages, and is sold in community stores at cost price.

The video unit also produces video or television programs on contract to various organizations. For example, CAAMA produced a video-cassette for AUSSAT Pty Ltd; (the company that owns the national satellite) that explains to Aboriginal people how the satellite will work and what it offers. Programs are also sometimes produced for ABC TV news services. CAAMA upgraded it's video production equipment in mid '85 to allow for greater flexibility in producing television programming. CAAMA anticipates that a regular weekly television service will be available to Aboriginal people through AUSSAT. Once this becomes operational, CAAMA will produce and supply programming for this service.

GENERAL

Late in 1984 CAAMA presented a License application to the Australian Braodcasting Tribunal to operate a Regional Commercial Television Service (RCTS) within the Central footprint of the national satellite system. The Central footprint covers all of the Northern Territory and South Australia. CAAMA was motivated to apply for the licence as the audience within the official coverage area of the Central RCTS zone is close to 50% Aboriginal. It is envisaged that some form of partnership with other television company intrests will be negotiated so that CAAMA will achieve a reasonable degree of satellite access." TYPED BY BRETT CROZIER

Besides the station just profiled on 2310 kHz, two more Northern Territory stations are now active, each with a somewhat different programming mix, Katherine on 2485 and Tennant Creek on 2325. All can be heard in North America from sunset in the NT to sunrise in NAm.

(Rob Gerardi, Benton IL, March 26) VL8A, 2310 kHz, comes in here well after 1100 UTC. Mostly with country western/pop music request programs. On 10 March, heard a DJ state it was his first day on the air with the service and that three days before he had been on a station in Hobart, Tasmania. Several of the C&W songs aired were local in nature, mentioning towns in the Territory and Queensland--quite interesting.

(Bill Peek, King NC) Those who find the BBC times for Alistair Cooke's LETTER FROM AMERICA inconvenient can hear it at 0910 GMT Sunday on the ABC station on 9660. Reception has been so good lately from 0600 on, that it is easy to mistake it for Radio Australia on 9655. Since the only ID I have heard is "ABC Radio National," I have no idea where the transmitter is. [near Brisbane, Qsld]

(gh) During a couple weeks in Oklahoma the last half of April, I enjoyed much improved reception of RA not only in the morning on 9580, but afternoons and evenings on 17795/15320. Some of the more enjoyable programs, with some times extracted from sked in RIB 108, which we hope remains in effect: WHAT DO YOU DO FOR A CRUST? about unusual occupations, probably inspired by Radio Japan's ONE IN A HUNDRED MILLION--Fri 0010, 1130, Sat 0330, Sun 1840, Mon 1412. INTERACTION about ethnic groups in Australia, Thu 1810, Sun 0010, Tue 2040. SMITH'S WEEKLY with Keith Smith, who used to do AUSTRALIAN INVENTOR, seems to be a grab-bag including bird calls, person-in-the-street interviews, mailbag, etc., Thu 2130, Fri 1412, Sun 0310, 1810, Mon 1130. CLOSER TO HOME--greetings and record requests primarily for Australians abroad, including those in Antarctica now that CALLING ANTARCTICA has been canceled, Sat 1230 and Thu 2230. ANYTHING GOES, obviously inspired by the BBC programme, but apparently limited to music rather than spoken as well from the BBC Sound Archives, Fri 2230, Sat 0230.

A U S T R I A (via Kraig W Krist) The ORF English Programme for May-Nov 1986 includes these emphases on REPORT FROM AUSTRIA starting at 1830 UTC and repeated thru the next day's 1500 broadcast: Mon SPORTS REVIEW, Tue AUSTRIA & THE UN, Wed THE AUSTRIAN ECONOMY, Thu POP CORNER, Fri POLITICAL COMMENTARY, and FOCUS on a subject of musical, literary, historical or artistic interest; Sat THE TOURIST SCENE including the delights of Austrian food and wine; Sun PROFILE OF AUSTRIA and POSTBOX 700. In addition at special/preëmptive times, AUSTRIAN COFFEETABLE, music and arts, Sat 1805, Sun 0305, 1205, 1400. And AUSTRIAN SHORTWAVE PANORAMA including contributions from gh, Sun 0900, 1230, 1430, 1805, UTC Mon 0430. They forgot to add on the new airing at 0200 UTC Sun on 9770--tho 500 kW badly squeezed between Moscow and Washington. The 0430 broadcast is on 9755, and 1200/1230 still on 15320.

B A N G L A D E S H (Chris Bagge Jr., Springfield MA) In reply to first follow-up reception report and 3 IRCs addressed to the Director of Overseas Service concerning reception of a Jan. 13, 1985 Radio Bangladesh English transmission on 11935; received in 26 days a full-data form letter signed by Kazi Rafique, Asst Dir of Extl Svcs, unsigned no-data QSL card depicting "A Sailboat carrying cargo," ES sked effective March 2, and ES program guide effective April-June 1986. Postage on this packet consisted of 12 stamps totalling 17 and 25p. English transmission schedule: Voice of Islam 0800-0830 on 11645 12030, General Overseas Service 1230-1300 on 15525 17653, and 1815-1900 on 7295 6240; and "Slow Speed News" 1900-1915 on 7295 6240.

The schedule mentions "some special programmes" in English: WORLD NEWS--news bulletins with a bias for home news [sic] in every transmission. NEWS COMMENTARY on national and international issues, after every news bulletin. VOICE OF ISLAM--readings from holy Quran, translation in English, talks on different tenets of Islam, mystic songs, daily at 0800-0830. MAGAZINE PROGRAMME IN ENGLISH--last Wed of the month. TALKS--on-scene informative talks projecting Bangladesh, every Tues. LITERARY PROGRAMME--discussion in English on Bangla literature, 1st [day?] of every month. CONTACT WITH LISTENERS--special treatment on listeners queries about Bangladesh--1st & 3rd Sat. DOCUMENTARY PROGRAMME--3rd Mon. CULTURAL PROGRAMME--2nd Sun. PRESS REVIEW--Thu. BOOK REVIEW--last Tue of the month. FROM US TO YOU--replies to listeners letters, Fri. SHORT PLAY--last Sat.

B O N A I R E (Rob Gerardi, Benton IL) From the Mar 19 Long Island DX Bulletin: Chuck Roswell, PJ4CR, a missionary/broadcaster there for 20 years, will visit the NE US 15 Aug-15 Dec. He offers to present a slide show of extreme interest to church groups and ham radio clubs; write him c/o TWR, Box 3, Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles. SWL groups might be interested in making arrangements or finding out about local presentations they might want to attend.

B E L G I U M (NewSpot Apr 4)

Turkish Radio Project in Belgium

Brussels (A.A.)— Talks to establish a radio station to broadcast in Turkish for Turkish workers in Belgium have been started.

The radio station which will broadcast to a region where most Turkish workers live will cost TL. 15 million.

According to the regulations, local radio stations can be established in Belgium under the following conditions: only certain frequencies may be used; two Belgian businessman must be guarantors; no activities harmful to Belgian and other governments, or electioneering may be engaged in.

Belgian Culture Ministry officials in charge of local radio stations, said that there were practically no frequencies remaining for local radio but sympathized with the attempt to establish a Turkish radio station in Belgium where 75,000 Turks live,adding they would provide the necessary support for the station.

There are now local 3-hour broadcasts in Turkish three times weekly, transmitted by another radio station. The new radio station will broadcast 24-hours a day.

B R A Z I L (Tim Hencel, Miami FL, Apr 30) An interesting program to look for--I heard it only once. At 2100 UTC on Sat R Nacional do Brasil, Brasília on 11780 and 15200 has a program dedicated to the Indians of the interior. Besides Portuguese, there is talk in a couple of different Indian languages. Unfortunately, a combination of fair reception, musical background, and the reverb which RNB likes to use make it a little hard to hear how the languages actually sound. I found the program two weeks ago, but when I checked April 26, it was not there. This needs further investigation.

B U L G A R I A (via Kraig W Krist) R Sofia Eu/NAm programs from May 3: Mon-Fri EVENTS & DEVELOPMENTS. Mon SCIENCE & ECONOMY, SPORTS ROUNDUP. Tue LIFESTYLE & CULTURAL SCENE. Wed ASPECTS OF COOPERATION, YOUTH CORNER. Thu MIDWEEK MAILBAG. Fri DX-PROGRAMME. Sat SATURDAY SPECIAL, MUSIC FROM BULGARIA. Sun ANSWERING YOUR LETTERS, SUNDAY SPECIAL. At 0630-07 on 15140 11720, 1830-19 9700 6070 11720, 2030-21 on 9700 6070 7115, 2130-2230 & 2300-2400 on 15330 11720, with 9700 replacing 15330 Sept 7.

(via Charles George, Dallas) R Sofía en español a partir del 3 de mayo: Lun MINUTOS PARA LA HISTORIA, LA SEMANA DEPORTIVA. Mar CORREO DEL OYENTE. Mié ESPACIO PARA LOS JÓVENES OYENTES, ESPACIO PARA LOS DIEXISTAS=mensual[cuál?]. Jue LA TIERRA Y SUS DUEÑOS, EN LAS FUENTES DEL FOLKLORE BÚLGARO, ESPACIO PARA LA MUJER. Vie CONOCEN UDS. A BULGARIA?, TEMAS SOCIALES. Sab ÓRBITA CULTURAL, SALUD ESPAÑA. Dom CITAS DOMINICALES--nuestro punto de vista, sección correo, hobby-mundo.

Horario hasta el 27 de Sept: 2030-21 en 15310, 11850 y a partir del 31.07 en 7230; 2230-2330 en 15310 11870, y a partir del 07.09 en 9590. 0100-0200 en 11765 y 15370 y a partir del 07.09 en 11960; 0400-0500 en 9745 y a partir del 01.08 en 7230. [a partir de significa fecha de reemplazar o agregar?]

C A N A D A (Toronto Globe & Mail, April 28, via Molly Blake, ibid.)

[How to RIB readers feel about items like this on stations they are never likely to hear? NRC domestic log says CFFB now on 1230]

CBC Baffin a hot act in the Arctic

BY NORM GUILFOYLE
Special to The Globe and Mail

FROBISHER BAY, NWT

When you mention to people that CBC Baffin is bilingual, they usually assume you mean English and French. They also wonder what is meant by CBC Baffin.

But in the Eastern Arctic, residents know you are talking about the local CBC Radio service that broadcasts in English and Inuktituk, the language of Canada's 25,000 Inuit. (There is also one French program per week.)

Based in tiny Frobisher Bay on the southern end of Baffin Island, CFFB, as it was licenced 25 years ago, serves 30 even smaller villages and hamlets from northern Quebec to Canada's most northerly community, Grise Fjord on Ellesmere Island, and Resolute Bay and Eskimo Point in the west.

CFFB's coverage area, more than 2,000 kilometres north to south and a similar distance east to west, is the largest of any radio station in Canada.

Veteran Inuk announcer created universal dialect

Born as the successor to a U.S. station set up in 1960 to serve military personnel operating the U.S. Air Force base at Frobisher, CFFB gave the fledgling Northern Service its second of what was to become five local radio stations. To be heard outside the immediate Frobisher area, the station produced programs on tape and flew them to Montreal for transmission.

In 1973, the Anik satellite linked CFFB directly to CBC-owned and operated radio transmitters in Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Resolute, Spence Bay, Eskimo Point and Rankin Inlet (now a CBC Radio production centre). Overnight, the little station grew to a regional service.

(Later, community-owned transmitters were added in the smaller places that didn't qualify under the CBC's Accelerated Coverage Plan, a 1970's scheme to deliver the national service to all communities of 500 or more people.)

Since its initial broadcast on Feb. 6, 1961, CBC Baffin has had a profound effect on its listeners.

Because the Inuit traditionally have lived in small, isolated communities, a multitude of Inuktituk dialects has developed. When the CBC began broadcasting to the Inuit in their own language, first on short wave (Anne Padlo was the first Inuk announcer in Montreal) and then through CFFB (where Mary Kikouak was the first Inuk), many Inuit could not understand what was said because of the variety of dialects.

"There never was a universal dialect before communication was opened up through radio," says Jonah Kelly, CBC's longest-serving Inuk announcer. "If we say yesterday in my dialect, it means yesterday like it does in English. In the North Baffin dialect, they would say yesterday meaning months away, weeks away, days away, in the past.

"If you go to Igloolik, they will use Igloolik dialect. If you go to Eskimo Point, they will use South Keewatin. But if they come to Frobisher Bay, they will use the universal dialect."

With 20 years of CBC Radio service, Kelly, who hails from Lake Harbor on southern Baffin, may be the only person in the world to have a language named for him; the universal dialect, the media dialect of the eastern Arctic, is often referred to as the Jonah Kelly dialect, reflecting the influence he has had in his two decades of broadcasting.

When the CBC added a current-affairs approach to its basic radio news service in the 1970s, CBC Baffin followed suit, although interviews with members of its audience had long brought it closer to the local community.

CFFB's monthly phone bill amounts to more than $5,000

"Yes, we were in news and current affairs from the beginning," Kelly says. "We've always talked to the RCMP, we've talked to the mayor, we've talked to the leaders of the community. But our limitation (in the early days) was that we didn't have any communication with the outlying communities in Baffin, Keewatin, Northern Quebec and most of the NWT. There were no telephones, no Telexes, only letters and some newspapers from the outside. The Anik satellite revolutionized things ... You had to cope with the new technology."

Now CBC Baffin's phone bill runs more than $5,000 a month while the staff members chase down stories and newsmakers throughout the Eastern Arctic, Northern Quebec and in Yellowknife, seat of the Territorial Government.

With a population base of 2,323 in Frobisher, and barely another 25,000 scattered across its listening area, it's natural to wonder how the station can fill about 55 hours a week (31 in Inuktituk) with local items. But it happens. Day in and day out.

Many of the Eastern Arctic's concerns, such as the status of aboriginal languages and the division of the NWT into two territories, are virtually unknown in southern Canada.

CBC Baffin has also played a role in the preservation of Inuit culture. From the beginning, the station preserved on tape legends as told by Inuit elders.

"For Inuit to talk about a legend was taboo (in the sixties) because it was believed Christianity would not allow the Inuit culture to continue," Kelly says. "We imagined we would no longer be Christian if we talked about our history.

"I'm not saying it was sinful for an Inuk to do a legend, talk about shamanism and that kind of thing, but Inuit were very hesitant to go on the radio until we started to really push some of the elders in Frobisher Bay. It became an overnight hit with the people. And there was absolutely no criticism from the church.

"We have a massive number of legends and history, tapes of people no longer living," Kelly says. "Those are the real history of the Inuit — the people who were recorded in their 60s, 70s and 80s in the 1960s.

"We preserved the language and the history," he says proudly.

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Bilingual reserve radio station broadcasts in Mohawk, English

MONTREAL (CP) — CKRK-FM is a bilingual radio station with a difference: it broadcasts in English and Mohawk.

That's not all that makes it different. The station, which celebrated its fifth anniversary last weekend, has a format that includes two hours of bilingual bingo every week, as well as community news and music.

Its diversity stems from its mandate to serve Kahnawake, the 5,000-strong Mohawk Indian reserve on the south shore of the St. Lawrence River across from Montreal.

CKRK was the brainchild of the Kanien'kehaka Raotitohkwa (Mohawk Group) Cultural Centre, members of which were concerned that the Mohawk language and culture were dying out.

After rejecting a television station as too costly and armed with $38,000 in Quebec government startup money, CKRK-Mohawk Radio went on the air at 8 a.m. March 31, 1981.

Its programming is a blend of about one-third country music, one-third middle-of-the-road music fare, as well as phone-in programs, news and miscellaneous shows.

One of the most popular is Radio Bingo, which started out as an experiment about three years ago and has grown to be one of the station's most lucrative features.

Its weekly jackpots of close to $2,000 draw many of the CKRK's weekly audience of between 8,000 to 10,000 while earning about $130,000 for the station annually.

One-hour jazz show

The station also broadcasts a one-hour jazz show with host Frank Natawe, who conducts the entire program in impeccable Mohawk. And there's Weekend Jamboree, four hours of live country music on Saturday morning featuring whoever happens to drop by for the jam session.

But the station has a long way to go before it threatens major Montreal stations.

CKRK charges about $20 for its most coveted 60-second advertising spot, compared with $205 at CJAD, the city's biggest English-language station. As a matter of fact, CKRK's total 1985 budget of $100,000 is less than what CJAD's morning man takes home in a year.

The station only got off the ground after combining idealism, hard work and $50,000 of cast-off equipment from CJAD.

But it still had a problem with a radio transmitter, said former station manager Conway Jocks.

"An engineer from one of the Montreal radio stations — I won't say which one — came over one night, sat down with a calculator and a bottle, and figured out how we could make our own antenna out of a bunch of copper tubing."

The gerry-rigged antenna worked for the next two years and zealous country-music fans would often park next to the station to get better reception.

"You'd be changing the record and they'd holler up at the window: 'Hey, play Tammy Wynette!'" said Jocks.

After receiving government grants for four years, CKRK is now self-supporting. This year's budget of $170,000 will be met by revenues from bingo and commercials.

(Winnipeg Free Press, Apr 4, via Doug Copeland; condensed from a much longer illustrated story in the Montreal Gazette, March 29, Page C-7, via Sheldon Harvey; CKRK is on 103.5 MHz, listed in the 9th edition FM Atlas with 33 watts)

DEFINING A PEOPLE

IN 1979, THE AKWESANE RESERVE, which straddles the border between Ontario and New York, was faced with the possibility of an attack by the New York State Police. In response to this threat the members of the community set up a phone tree to warn each other of danger and to pass on news quickly. The phone tree grew to include cities throughout North America and Europe. It was also the beginning of CKON, a radio station operating on the Akwesane Reserve.

CKON was licensed by the Mohawk Chiefs and Clan Mothers rather than the Canadian government. Recently, Jake Swamp, chief of the Wolf Clan of the Mohawk Nation, spoke about this in an interview with *Fuse* magazine. Mr. Swamp said, "We have our own constitution which governs our people. But yet we have the imposed government systems of the United States and Canada. We're trying to replenish our government within our communities by exercising our ability to sanction these acts: we sanction our radio station, we sanction an education system... The radio station, through the airing of our views, is educating our people to what they're supposed to be. We tell them about the creation story, about who we are as people, because in the process of the last two hundred years, the people have lost their identity and picked up another's identity. So we have to reverse this process and it's going to take, maybe, years. But through this radio station, it's going to make the reality sooner."

You can contact CKON at P.O. Box 372, Cornwall, Ont., Canada K6H 5T1.

(from Interadio, folio publicizing AMARC 2, via Ian MacFarlane, New Westminster) AMARC = Assemblée Mondiale des Artisans des Radio de Type Communautaire, i.e. the Second World Conference of Community Oriented Radio Broadcasters, Vancouver BC, July 25-29, 1986. They hope to have in attendance participants from Radio Disso, Senegal; La Voz del Minero, Siglo XX, Bolivia; Community Radio Association, Britain; Jarva Radio, Sweden; Radio Centreville, Montréal; Radio Kankan, Guinea; Radio Venceremos, El Salvador. For more information, write AMARC 2, 337 Carrall St., Vancouver BC, Canada V6B 2J4; or call (604) 253-0427. [Not to be confused with ANARCON, Montreal.]

(Tim Hendel, Miami FL) I was very interested in the article concerning the most and least popular categories of shortwave broadcasts [RIB 108, p 2; mentioned on WORLD OF RADIO] -- particularly because I disagree a bit with some of the things which have been said on the RCI SWL DIGEST FORUM. They implied, without quite saying, that happy-time DJ-type programs à la Radio Sweden SATURDAY SHOW were all that people wanted to listen to. Now, I have no quarrel with that program, but I do not think that the key to getting more listeners on shortwave is for all the stations to adopt such a format, and your survey upholds my contention. If the staid and sober BBC World Service news took top rating, while rock music was way down with paid religion, this tells us something about what people want to listen to.

C H I N A (gh) It's a bit disappointing that Radio Beijing's new relay via French Guiana has been suffering some interference; at 0200, 9635 is fairly clear but squeezed on both sides, whilst 6015 is co-channel Nicaragua, except on UTC Mondays when Managua seems to be off; at 0500 the only frequency 9565 is sometimes marred by VOA-Greenville in French to Africa, and sometimes not. At this location, it's hard to be certain whether propagation variations account for this, or VOA is not always using this frequency during this hour. On May 8, I heard RB announce that from May 14, they would have a new 8-part series on Wednesdays about some of China's wild species; along with a contest for listeners to pick the top 10 favorite animals. Radio Beijing Program Previews for June:

Fri 6 PROFILE--body-building centres have mushroomed in China in the past few years. Dr Liu Chunyuan has established what's known as a sports medicine body-building system. Its features include traditional Chinese medicine, basic qigong exercises (Chinese breathing) and body-building techniques.

Also Fri June 6: THE LAND & THE PEOPLE--old sections of the Chinese capital, Beijing are composed of many small square-courtyards built in traditional style. Usually several families live in one courtyard. Since they are of different ages and nationalities and have different jobs and customs, the residents may experience some problems in getting along together. How do they deal with those problems?

Sat 7 MUSIC FROM CHINA: The China Film Orchestra has played music for about 15,000 films and TV shows over the past 30 years or so. In this program, we introduce the orchestra to you.

Sun 8 CHINA ANTHOLOGY--Xia Nai, who died last year at the age of 76, was among the most outstanding archæologists of contemporary China. He is honoured and remembered by the Chinese people for his brilliant academic accomplishments. We'll explain the role played by him in China's archæology and tell you some of the anecdotes about his working life. MUSIC ALBUM--the coastal province of Fujian in southeast China has a number of beautiful cities such as Fuzhou and Xiamen. Take a musical trip to the province. LISTENERS' LETTERBOX--China is world famous for its ancient gardening techniques. In modern times, the art of gardening has taken a new turn. We'll be telling you about China's gardening and the history of this ancient art; repeated Tue.

Tue 10 CHINA SCRAPBOOK--On Nov 14, 1908, Emperor Guang Xu died a premature death at the age of 38. Less than 24 hours later, his aunt, the powerful Empress Dowager Ci Xi followed him to the grave. Their deaths made the headlines in both domestic and foreign newspapers. It was rumoured that the emperor was poisoned by the manipulating Ci Xi, because she feared he would come to power again after her death. It was well known that the emperor and the empress dowager were sworn enemies politically. Were the rumours true? To find out, listen to this broadcast.

Sat 14 CHINESE FOLKTALES--Zhao Da was a farmhand. For seven years he had worked for Pepper-Peel, a fierce and cruel-hearted rich man. One day after Zhao Da fell seriously ill, Pepper-Peel drove him out of his house. Zhao's neighbours gave him a parrot, and with this bird, Zhao Da succeeded in punishing the rich man. If you want to know how he did it, please join us.

Thu 26 CHINA IN CONSTRUCTION--as in most other nuclear countries, China's nuclear industry was developed to meet defense needs. In the 1970s, however, the emphasis in the nuclear industry was shifted to China's domestic economy.

Thu 29 [sic, presumably means 26] CULTURE IN CHINA--the June edition of the series on modern Chinese literature will feature Tian Han, a famous playwright, who also wrote the words for China's National Anthem. His story and excerpts from his works.

China eyes time shift

Knight-Ridder News Service 4/12/86 PORTLAND OREGONIAN

PEKING — China is moving to adopt daylight saving time in an effort to save as much as 2 billion watts a year in energy, a spokesman for the Peking Energy Association said Friday.

Zhao Jiwen said that China also might allow the establishment of time zones in a nation that, although wider than the continental United States, operates on Peking time.

The disparity between Peking time and actual daylight in China's western regions, such as Tibet and Xinjiang, creates surreal situations, especially in winter. People rise and breakfast in the dark at 10 a.m. The evening news comes on in the afternoon.

The Energy Association already has submitted a proposal to China's State Council for a daylight saving time system between April 1 and Sept. 15.

(via Bruce MacGibbon, OR)

zh: the Big Lie continues--Daylight is not and cannot be saved, but merely shifted, from one part of the clock to another. Thanks also to Rusty Serenberg for a similar item in the St Pete Times, claiming a sesquigigakilowatthour of electricity saving. Apparently does not affect R Beijing timings.

J U B A (gh) Checking out the RHC schedule in RIB-108 p 22, it's apparent that the dividing point between the third half hour and the fourth half hour should be a few spots higher; the original layout made it clear where it is on Sundays, but is ambiguous other days.

(Ronald F Schatz, Pompano Beach FL) "Rebelde" (not called Radio Rebelde) [590, 5025 kHz, etc.] was monitored for program content on Fri March 28; times are local DST, UTC-4: 0600 HACIENDO RADIO, actualities; 0900 SU PROGRAMA DE EDUCACIÓN MUSICAL para los estudiantes del primer grado--kidsongs, 0930 TIEMPO, revista--news magazine (starting at 0900 on Sat) with NOTITIEMPO newsbits of one minute each, timechecks at :15 and :45 seconds. 1200 SÚPER-JOVEN music; 1245 EURO-PARADA music in various languages; 1300 ANTENA UNO news, sports, weather; sports at 1320; 1330 DIRECTO-DIRECTO music for jóvenes with call-ins as on most other programs; 1600 APARTADO 6277, LA HABANA 6--peticiones musicales; 1900 RÁPIDO, news; 1912 EN TIEMPO, music; 1920 SPORTS; 1930-2000 DÉCIMAS GUAJIRAS--improvised campesino music; and so on. Rebelde's main newscasts are at 01, 07, 13 and 19. The other network, Radio Progreso, has REPORTERO R-P newscasts around :27 past each hour [640, etc.]

(Werner Funkenhauser, Guelph Ont, March DX Ontario) On Rebelde frequencies between 0500 & 0600 [UTC, when local was UTC-5, so now would be at 0400-0500 UTC] several times I've heard the program EUROPE PARADE, recent Europop tunes in various languages, some English; introed with fanfare, and multi-lingual announcement, "From the Heart of Europe, we present the Europe parade". Radio Progreso, 640, frequently uses the term "Mundial" in announcements, like "A Calidad Mundial, Radio Progreso, Cadena Nacional"--at first I thought for sure this was Radio Mundial, Venezuela.

[non:] (Fred Waterer, March DX Ontario) What does Radio Martí have to do with the Toronto Blue Jays? During the broadcast of yet another Jays win in August 1985, Tom Cheek mentioned that one of the consequences of the opening of Radio Martí was the cancellation of negotiations between major league baseball, the US State Dept, and the Cuban government, which might have allowed Cuban players into the big league. Mr Cheek suggested that since Fidel Castro was a big baseball fan, Radio Martí should broadcast ballgames instead of propaganda; then maybe these negotiations could resume.

(New York Times, March 22, 1986, via James J Halsema, Glenmoor PA)

Second Thoughts on Radio Martí

Our March 12 editorial, "Cruel and Unusual Banishment," was unfair to Radio Martí, the U.S. Information Agency station that has been broadcasting to Cuba since May 1985. Contrary to our statement, the station appears to have found a responsive audience and filled a void in Cubans' information. Contrary to our fears last year, it has avoided propaganda and supplemented, not duplicated, commercial Spanish-language broadcasts from Florida.

Some obvious examples include the analytic coverage of Cuba's recent Third Party Congress; news about the defection (and attempted abduction) of a Cuban official in Spain, and readings of suppressed literature. Less obvious is the station's success in impelling Cuba to announce a program for containing AIDS after it aired the risks of exposure for Cubans who have served in Africa.

With tangible evidence of a growing audience, the station has expanded transmissions to 17 hours a day. And all this, we concede, weakens our argument for turning off Radio Martí as the price of reviving an immigration agreement by which Cuba was to take back the criminals it dumped into the 1980 Mariel exodus of 125,000 refugees. Fidel Castro renounced the agreement to protest the station's debut.

But that still leaves many Cubans waiting in line to reach the United States and 1,900 dangerous Cubans languishing in American jails. One way out of the impasse might be to augment the suspended agreement with a relaxation of the ban on American tourism to the island.

Cuba would gain much-needed hard currency, and the United States would regain a cultural influence that it eagerly pursues with the Soviet Union and every other Communist country. We are pleased to discover our misperception about Radio Martí. More travel to the island could add to it healthy influence.

(USIA/USIS Newswire, Dec 18, 1985) A recent Radio Martí report informed the Cuban people of the death in prison of Aramis Taboada, a Cuban lawyer, and provided background into the circumstances behind his imprisonment. As a result, over 500 people attended the funeral, most of whom would not otherwise have known of the event. Taboada had defended a group of workers charged with state crimes for their support of the Polish Solidarity movement Taboada was subsequently arrested for violating the constitution.

Radio Marti Broadcasts Relatives' Messages

*March 14

THE RADIO MARTI PROGRAM BEgan broadcasting a new program this week* which relays personal messages from Cuban-Americans to their relatives and friends in Cuba. The one-hour weekly program is called "Puente Familiar," meaning "Family Bridge."

Radio Marti already is receiving over 25 calls a day for the program on a toll-free number. The calls are taped and edited for broadcast and include requests for letters, news of births and deaths, anniversary and birthday greetings.

The "Puente Familiar" show gives Radio Marti an opportunity to provide a personal service to its audience, creating a closer bond between separated families and between Radio Marti and its listeners. In many cases, this service will provide the most timely link between Cubans in the U. S. and their families in Cuba. In addition to strengthening its existing audience, the new program is designed to attract new listeners in Cuba to Radio Marti. □

(USIA World, May/June 1986)

(USIA/USIS Newswire, Jan 29) In response to Radio Martí's recent AIDS roundtable, the Cuban government announced Jan 22 the beginning of a program on the prevention and control of AIDS, but reiterated its claim that there is not a single case in Cuba. Before Radio Martí began covering AIDS in Cuba, the Cuban people had been told that the disease was a US problem due to its degenerate society. Cubans were told that no cases existed in Cuba, and consequently, no information on prevention was given. This week Radio Martí will air a "Cuba without Censorship" program on AIDS which will reveal, through interviews with doctors and laboratory technicians, its existence in Cuba as early as 1978.

(Radio Martí Program Fact Sheet, undated, via Mike Cooper, Atlanta) CUBA WITHOUT CENSORSHIP requires a major effort by Radio Martí's news and research staff in Washington and Miami. In Washington, RM has two small broadcast studios; in Miami a small studio is located at the Miami News and Programs Bureau. Programs produced in Miami are fed to Washington by satellite.

C U R A Ç A O (James Careless, Radio Earth Canadian Bureau, via May DX Ontario) By now it's well known that Jeff White has resigned as the general manager of Radio Earth. But what should also be known is this: despite the loss of a broadcaster literally identified as "Mr Radio Earth" the station is still alive and well and building in Curaçao. I learned of Jeff's departure through Mike Poulos, a Radio Earth veteran who has replaced him as executive producer of THE WORLD. "Ostensibly he left to pursue other ventures, in particular his work at the 40 watt Radio Discovery station in the Dominican Republic," said Mike. "His resignation wasn't really a surprise, but it was a disappointment. However, it allows the rest of us to continue with the job, since Jeff had been rather indecisive the last six weeks, which in turn had effectively slowed down the Curaçao project." So where does Radio Earth stand After White? The 25 kW Curaçao station isn't expected to go on the air until 1987 instead of the June 1 airdate touted by White. Poulos says the delay would have happened anyway, and the June 1 airdate was more a product of the former GM's optimism than fact. Despite this, work continues on the 5 kW driver unit which just needs a bit more work; the amplifier has been ordered and is now being paid for. Antenna-wise, there may be some changes: the proposed rhombic aimed through the Great Lakes (and reversible for South America) may be replaced by two vertically-polarised log antennas. These are cheaper, says Poulos, and require far less land; they also have better frequency response, and broader coverage, but at a cost: signal strength will be lower, about one S-unit less. Poulos says that RE's signal will be comparable to Trans World Radio with 50 kW on a corner reflector. There are two options for studios. The first is to join the domestic Landsradio in a proposed facility. The other is to prefabricate the complex in Vinton, Iowa, inside two shipping containers. One would house the studio and engineering shop; the other would hold the transmitter, bathroom, and office space. All this will be decided after the transmitter is ready for action, and after RE executives have gone for or against a stereo exciter. This addition would result in stereo shortwave,

a medium being tested by some manufacturers who believe it could lead to better reception [sic]. Staff -side, John Freberg, one of the company's founders, is slated to become president. Mike Poulos, as mentioned, has taken over producing THE WORLD, and subject to shareholder approval, John Gorski will take over Jeff White's executive functions. Radio Earth will continue to broadcast via WHRI on 7400 [now 7355] at 0300 UTC Monday-Saturday [sic--means UTC Tuesday-Sunday].

(Tim Hendel, Miami FL) I see WHRI also likes reverb--it sounds funny to hear George Wood or The Two Bobs with echo, doesn't it! gh: Distinctive, but distracting and unnecessary. But we digress....

D O M I N I C A N R E P U B L I C

RADIO DISCOVERY

The Voice of the Caribbean

(Jeff White, World Radio Network, S.A., 332 Corey Ave., St. Petersburg Beach FL 33706, May 1) For the past few months I've been in a state of transition. I have left my official capacities with Radio Earth (although I remain a major shareholder), and I have become Executive Vice President of World Radio Network, S.A., a Dominican corporation which owns and operates Radio Discovery, a new commercial SW station in Santo Domingo; presently testing daily 1800-2000 UTC on 15045, and 0100-0300 on 6245. WRN has opened a studio and business office in the US, and I am now based in that office. This means that I have moved permanently from Illinois to Florida. As you know, I like the tropical climates much better, so I'm enjoying it a lot. (Our office is just two blocks from the beach!) After attending EDXC and visiting Europe, I should be back in Florida by June 5, preparing for ANARCON in Montreal in July, where I will be representing Radio Discovery. Meanwhile, I'll also be busy producing programs, selling advertising time, doing public relations and administrative work.

(excerpts from an exclusive SPEEDX interview with Jeff White, April 13, by David Sharp, May SPEEDX) It's difficult for anyone in the States to totally understand broadcasting there in the Dominican Republic, with very strange local, semi- and unwritten regulations. Authorities have some strange ideas on how stations should operate. We were not certain when recording our test tapes whether we would actually be allowed to mention the location, which seems stupid, but rather than risk getting in trouble, we didn't do it. But most people know where we're located. To give you an idea of these silly local regulations, the telecommunications authorities in some Latin American countries believe SW stations, just like AM & FM stations, should have a frequency, which is assigned to them--it is theirs. Radio Clarín, for example, on 11700. That is their frequency and the authorities believe that station should use that frequency 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 52 weeks a year. Of course, from a technical standpoint, that makes no sense, whatsoever. We know that, some people at Clarin know that (some don't) but the authorities don't. We are trying to educate the Dominican authorities as to how frequency regulation on international SW is actually done. I'm hoping later this year the D.R. will adopt a new telecommunications law, which will permit a SW station to receive a license and choose frequencies four times a year just like everyone else, and to be able to change frequencies when necessary.

Radio Earth and Radio Discovery are two separate companies; Radio Discovery is owned by Radio Cadena Mundial, SA. Rudy Espinal and myself are the main shareholders. I didn't really know what I was getting involved in, when I went down to Santo Domingo in February to put up a SW station. It was a great experience, I learned a lot, and if there is a next time, I'll do it differently in many ways. We literally built the station from the ground up. We are on the second floor of the largest shopping center in the D.R., and we built our studio and control room, and we have our transmitter there. On the roof of the shopping center is our tower with two antennas. It took us about 5 weeks, and during that time, I was basically part of the construction crew. I'm not very well versed technically. One thing I learned was to stay away from hot power lines. I was up on the roof, trying to drop a ground wire over the edge of the second story roof to the ground, and accidentally came into contact with a high tension wire, which was hot. That almost threw me over the edge of the roof, momentarily knocked me unconscious and paralyzed, and left me with a bunch of scarapes and bruises and holes [in clothing?] and things, which I won't forget. The doctor said I was very lucky to have lived through that experience. I will stay away from power transformers and high tension lines in the future.

Right now I'm involved with all kinds of SW projects, but as for Radio Discovery, that's the key thing on my mind now. Later this year, we'll be making lots of improvements--upping our power, more directional antennas which should provide a better signal, and I hope we get to be a 24 hour operation before yearend. I hope we'll be broadcasting in English, Spanish and very possibly Portuguese. In terms of programming, we want to do unique things--to become an information service. We will have news sports and weather; we'll tell listeners the time in Los Angeles, the temperature in Montreal, closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange, coffee prices in Brazil, who's winning the election in the Dominican Republic, and who's winning the soccer match in Mexico City. We will be doing book and movie reviews, feature reports, and we'll tell everyone who is on top of the Jamaican music charts, and who is performing at the Buenos Aires opera. Radio Discovery will have travel updates to let people know if the airport's closed in Caracas, or if the flight attendants' strike in the US might affect their

travel plans. We will tell people about the Picasso exhibition in Miami [which Jeff & gh visited], and how much to tip the waiter in Montevideo, and the new highway open in Colombia. Radio Discovery will also discover the best vacation resorts, tourist attractions, and restaurants in the Western Hemisphere. In addition to our own programming, we'll also have certain programs from overseas radio stations, religious organizations, and special interest groups. [another stn with modest beginnings:]

E C U A D O R (MiamiHerald – May 9)

Clarence Jones, first radio missionary

Clarence Wesley Jones, the visionary co-founder of World Radio Missionary Fellowship, the first missionary broadcasting station, has died at the age of 85.

The longtime president of the Miami-headquartered broadcasting organization, Mr. Jones died April 29 in Largo, Fla., where he had lived since his retirement in 1970.

Jones

Using the call letters HCJB, Mr. Jones, along with the late Reuben Larson, began transmitting religious music and messages from a renovated sheep shed in Quito, Ecuador, on Christmas Day 1931.

Equipped with a microphone encased in a two-by-four-foot shipping crate, a gramophone and a tiny 25-watt transmitter, the men, with gusto and foresightedness, called their operation World Radio Missionary Fellowship.

Today the organization is one of the largest of its kind, broadcasting around the world in 13 languages.

"Invariably, people who knew Clarence Jones speak of his vision," said HCJB board chairman Abe Van Der Puy. "He had the spirit of a pioneer. He did not look back."

But not everyone always thought so.

"Everybody back then told him he was crazy because you couldn't put a radio station in the mountains," said spokesman Rich Cline. Mr. Jones, however, knew what he was doing.

The first broadcasts emitted from the shed — two mud walls and a galvanized tin roof used initially to house thoroughbred sheep — were designed to reach only locally. But soon, Mr. Jones was getting letters from listeners in other countries as well, so he just kept adding transmission power and the station kept growing.

The son of Salvation Army members, Mr. Jones was born in Sherrard, Ill. He moved to Chicago and became a trombonist with Salvation Army bands in that city.

Shortly after graduating from the Moody Bible Institute in 1921, Mr. Jones joined the staff of the Chicago Gospel Tabernacle. It was at that institution's radio station that he acquired his experience in broadcasting.

Then 1931 found him Ecuador, where he had gone to visit fellow missionaries, play his trombone and evangelize.

In 1975, Mr. Jones became the first inductee into the Religious Broadcasting Hall of Fame, sponsored by the National Religious Broadcasters.

Survivors include his wife, Katherine; three daughters, Marian Clark, Marjorie Steffins and Nancy Sutherlin; 18 grandchildren; and 20 great-grandchildren.

Memorial services were held in Miami, Largo and Quito, Ecuador.

CLAYTON AND HELEN HOWARD, hosts of DX PARTY LINE for the 22 years between 1962 and 1984, are making a seven month comeback from retirement. They arrived at HCJB in May to fill in for John Beck while he is on home ministry assignment in the United States. All "old time" DXers, that is, all who've listened to DX PARTYLINE for more than two years, will be pleased to hear the Howards' voices again. They founded Andes DXers International (ANDEX) in 1974. Welcome back home, Clayt and Helen. May these few months be as great a blessing to you as we know they will be to listeners of DX PARTY LINE.

gh: Item below is from Andex International, via Kraig W Krist. It also says that following the DX PARTY LINE 25th anniversary broadcast, current host John Beck was due to leave for the US on May 21 to stay seven months, returning to resume DXPL at the beginning of January 1987. He will be attending ANARCON, Montreal, July 18-20, and will be available to speak at other DX gatherings--contact via the HCJB Opa Locka FL address. Clipping above was premature! Howards not going back to Ecuador due to his malignant melanoma on the neck, removed & prognosis good, however. DXPL is in a bind for hosts, cutting out the midweek edition.

I was recently invited to attend a fund-raising dinner for HCJB at a Holiday Inn in Fort Lauderdale, and took up the offer as a journalist rather than a contributor. The turnout was larger than expected and the room was packed; most of the people seemed not to be shortwave listeners, but rather local church-goers who had heard of the event from the pulpit, or from an HCJB-sponsored broadcast on a local FM station. There was an assumption that everyone present was Christian, if not born-again; a member of an unidentified "cult" who tried to infiltrate was quietly expelled, but no notice was taken of your reporter, although he had nothing in common with retired preachers, etc., who happened to share the same table. The food, catered by the hotel, was plain, but hot and tasty--chicken & green beans, as I recall; woe betide, however, her who request a beverage out of the ordinary, like hot tea. The pitch was centred around "The World by 2000," a project to make the gospel available to everyone in the world through radio, in cooperation with other missionary broadcasters. There was an introduction to Ecuador (it's on the equator--get it?), hymn singing, and a classical flutist tho in this situation one would have hoped for a quenist, and a slide presentation, all lasting but two hours. Attendees were under a certain social pressure to make a pledge at the conclusion, but I have no idea how large a take actually resulted from the evening's presentation. Oh yes, there were door prizes of Ecuadorian handicrafts; should you have the opportunity to attend one of these, sit behind a table card bearing a mysterious coloured dot, and keep your imagination under control.

(HCJB Hour via Fred Waterer, April DX Ontario) The staff of HCJB were affected somewhat by the revolt of General Vargas. For a day or so the situation was quite tense. The General held the airport near HCJB itself. Ruth Jordan commented that she arrived at 7:15 am to find no one there. Few people could get in due to the road blocks and curfew. The staff was sent home throughout the day. Schools were closed all day. On March 17, the state of emergency was still in effect but things were normal. Pres. Ron Cline said 80% of 12,000 new converts in the USSR had their first contact with the gospel through SW; 90% converted/baptised due to international radio.

(HCJB President's Report to Power Partners, March, via John W Smith, Pottstown PA) Update on the important project to build an efficient antenna for our broadcasts to North and South America: Construction is moving along nicely. Engineers say it will be completed, ready for testing by August 1986. It should be in service when the regular program changes take place in September. Our Board has placed a high priority on the completion of their antennas as being a necessary prelude to their recently authorized transmitter update and expansion project. The transmitter project includes the purchase of a new 100,000 watt transmitter and the construction by our engineers of another 500,000 watt unit. In order for the antenna construction to proceed without waiting for fund raising the Power Partner committee has told our engineers they will provide all of the funds required to keep the project moving to completion on schedule. The total cost has been projected to be about $75,000 but the engineers expect to stay somewhat under budget.

E L S A L V A D O R (New York Times, Dec 26, 1985 via McKeon & Halsema)

Secret Radio and Doctors Keep Moving

Special to The New York Times

LOS ALBERTOS, El Salvador — The day starts early at a guerrilla radio station hidden in the mountains of Chalatenango Province.

By 5 A.M. a dozen rebel newscasters, soundmen and reporters are up and about. After 15 minutes of calisthenics, they stand to attention and sing the "International." The early morning session ends with a series of chanted political slogans.

"If Nicaragua won, El Salvador will win!" the radio team shouts into the morning air. "Revolution or death!"

They call their station Radio Farabundo Martí after a Communist Party leader executed by the army in 1932. They switch locations at least once a month to avoid discovery by the army, they say.

Two Trees for Antenna

During a visit by two reporters who were brought to the site blindfolded on horseback, the radio was situated in a small clearing. Two trees draped with wire served as an antenna, and a small wooden table held a sound mixer, microphones and tape recorders ready to transmit the evening broadcast.

"This is Radio Farabundo Martí, the rebel signal," a female announcer named Erandi shouted into a microphone.

"Soldiers, don't keep defending the interests of the rich," she continued. "Leave the rich to defend themselves. The slogan is: Develop the war of all the people."

The radio is only one of a number of services and facilities the guerrillas have organized in this mountainous zone visited recently by a reporter with guerrilla escorts.

Four doctors move through the area, working at three carefully concealed hospitals, according to one who gave his name only as Francisco.

He said he had worked with rebel forces for four years. He has learned how to carry out an amputation by flashlight, as well as use a broken door with tree branches for legs as an operating table.

Because the army regularly destroys rebel medical facilities, all operating equipment and medicine are kept in backpacks, ready to be carried away on the run. A small rebel clinic visited by a reporter was well hidden in a narrow, heavily forested canyon.

Two patients lay on stretchers, a small wood stove served to boil water to sterilize instruments, and nurses were on hand to aid in surgery. Dr. Francisco, who is 35 years old, said the most common ailments are parasites, malaria and malnourishment among children,

He has chosen to work with the rebels, he said, because he feels politics is inseparable from his practice as a doctor.

"We are not going to cure hunger and disease with medicine," he said. "We have to fight to change this system or else our profession will be the useless giving of pills."

Military School Visited

The rebels consider this region to be their strategic rearguard, and they have tucked military facilities into its many abrupt valleys. A reporter's request to visit a bomb factory was not granted. But a military training school provided a look at the sort of preparations under way in the region.

The school was visited on the condition that its precise location not be revealed. It is administered by a 28-year-old rebel named Alex, who said he had five years of combat experience.

An abandoned farmhouse served as a classroom. It contained an American-made M-60 machine gun, and its walls were posted with rebel propaganda. There was also a series of carefully drawn diagrams detailing how to build a variety of the bombs and mines that Salvadoran officials say now account for more than 40 percent of army casualties.

About 20 rebel students were taking the 18-day course in explosives and weapons. One was a European who said he had raised funds for the guerrillas abroad.

A Clenched Fist

The instruction includes political discussions, and the classroom wall was dominated by a red banner and a poster of a clenched fist, sharply outlined in black ink. Each finger of the fist held a separate slogan.

The image appeared to represent the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, which is composed of five rebel factions.

Rutilio, a 15-year-old student, already appeared comfortable with his M-16 automatic rifle.

"We are being taught how to strike the enemy," he said.

(Central American Report via Fred Waterer, April DX Ontario) Following the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger on 28 Jan, Marxist-Leninist insurgents in El Salvador celebrated the tragedy. According to a State Dept cable dated 29 Jan, Radio Venceremos, the clandestine broadcasting station of the FMLN, labelled two of the astronauts "war criminals" who had previously "sowed napalm in the martyred Vietnamese land"; "we share the happiness felt by those who condemn US imperialism's warmongering policy."

F I J I (Alan L Roycroft, Hawaii, NZDX Times via DX Australia) The Saga of Fiji Radio. These remarks are to amplify those of Bryan Clark [RIB 108 p 9] First the corrections. I think that ZJV came on the air in 1933 or 34. As a very attractive teenager in April of 1935 I pressed my nose against the front windows of ZJV in the Cable & Wireless building on Marine Parade in Suva. The AWA 500 watt transmitter stood across the front left corner of the room diagonally so that one as keen as I could see the, er, guts. The transmitter stood on two-feet high legs and was about three by five feet, containing a pair of STC tubes in the final in pushpull, grid modulated. The antenna was a center fed horizontal affair about 150 ft long slung on very elegant wooden masts in the back yard. An open wire 300 ohm feeder ran under the balcony roof from the front of the building. There was a small control table in the front room with one turntable with an EMI or HMV pickup. On the far wall was their proudest possession, a Siemens Blattnerphone, a steel tape recorder with reels about three feet in diameter, the only one that I have ever heard of in the Pacific area at that time.

The programming policy at that time was Fijian music which was not available on 78s (Isa Lei had not yet been written). The main studio had Marconi carbon microphones and don't think that I would sell my grandmother for one of these today. French windows gave entrance to the studio from the verandah which was the waiting area for the performers who reclined on the floor. Later in WW II, I spent some time in Fiji with the RNZAF, mainly at Suva Point where I installed a tower and some control panels and audio equipment with patch panels. One of the many RCA AR 88 receiver-s in the racks was always tuned to ZJV and one of my very clear memories is the sound of ZJV playing Rum and CocaCola with quality that resembled a five watt amplifier pushed to fifty watts.

A year or so later I spent considerable time flying between Fiji, Tonga, Samoa and Rarotonga and on one memorable wet Saturday afternoon flew from Nausori to Tonga with absolute zero visibility, turbulence that would make a cat sick and the knowledge that the highest point in Tonga was 15 ft above sea level. With a little more than half the distance traveled, the navigator became extremely green about the gills and was in no condition to navigate to Tonga or Tuatapere for that matter. I tried the compass receiver on 920 kHz and also the Bendix ten-tube communications receiver, but no luck--that damned AWA crystal set connected to that Mickey Mouse antenna in Suva was strictly out to lunch. I have never forgiven them.

Still later on, around 1975, Fiji Radio had moved to their present hilltop site near the airport (now who in their right mind would plan such a combination. I do believe it was the same bunch from the NZBS who put 2AP on the top of a mountain in Apia on 1420). Radio Fiji had a wonderful frequency around 590 but with their site they had to load a 150 ft tower and on top of this, their transmitter was home built to a NZBS design with a linear stage in the final. The result was such heavy static interfering with listeners' reception in Suva, nine miles away. They could have switched everything off and gone to bed. I sold the Fiji Commission some modulation transformers, reactors and tubes to modify these hopeless cases to plate modulation. I revisited the site a year later and found that the 10 kW had been turned down to 6 kW with less than 75% peak modulation 'to save the tubes' God help us. Since this time the Commission have investigated the use of pulse modulation and now are starting on a new equipment program that will bring them into the 1980s.

A footnote: I visited the Suva studios about two years ago on a Sunday to enquire after old technical friends but, being Sunday, there was only a young Fijian trainee on duty whom I talked with for some time. He was very enthusiastic and was prepared to sit three exams that year to obtain full technical status. I was very impressed with his attitude, so told him that if he kept me informed and that he passed all exams, I would arrange a surprise for him. Well, he mailed exam papers and his very successful results, so he received a return airline ticket to Hawaii, where he became familiar with installations that may not hit Fiji for some years. I said that now he had worked with this new equipment on all Hawaiian Islands, he could pass a test that I would set and receive a diploma and another surprise. Pass this test he did with flying colours, so before he realised it, we were driving out from LAX to Disneyland and the Universal Studio lot. He wore our Broadcast Services jacket and baseball hat the entire time and my fondest memory is sitting in the plush Sheraton dining room at the Universal lot having dinner with the Maitre D' doing his damnedest to get my guest to take that hat off without success. Good luck to Fiji Radio.

F R A N C E (RFI) Radio France Internationale has been broadcasting in English from Paris for the past 40 years. Plans for a major expansion of English programs are now being progressively implemented. The latest addition is a magazine program for India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka at 0100-0130 UTC on 15120 kHz [no mention of the Beijing relay on 15350]. In addition to the news: Mon LAND OF FRANCE, SPORTS, LATIN AMERICA NOTES. Tue FRENCH WEEKLY PRESS. Wed DEVELOPMENT MAGAZINE, IN FRANCE TODAY. Thu ARTS IN FRANCE, LATIN AMERICA NOTES. Fri MADE IN FRANCE, SPORTS. Sat ASIA MAGAZINE and/or YEAR OF INDIA MAGAZINE. Sun GUEST, SCIENCE, WOMEN'S MAGAZINE or INSIGHT, FOCUS ON FRANCE, SPOTLITE ON AFRICA.

PARIS CALLING AFRICA, 1600-1654 on 17795, 17620, 11705, 6175, 738, in addition to the news: Mon REVIEW OF THE FRENCH WEEKLY PRESS, SPORTS. Tue DEVELOPMENT MAGAZINE, TURNTABLE or TOP FRENCH POPS, IN FRANCE TODAY. Wed THE PRESS ON AFRICA, ARTS IN FRANCE, LATIN AMERICA NOTES. Thu MADE IN FRANCE, LAND OF FRANCE or FRENCH FOLK TALES, SPORTS SPECIAL. Fri DRUMBEAT or ANNIVERSARIES or LEGENDS OF AFRICA, LITERATURE or CINEMA. Sat SPOTLIGHT ON AFRICA, FOCUS ON FRANCE, EUROPE TODAY or GUEST or SCIENCE or WOMEN'S MAGAZINE. Sun "POB"--listeners' letters, questions and record request, LATIN AMERICA MAGAZINE, every 3rd Sunday: INSIGHT--news behind the news.

gh: It's nice they do a LATIN AMERICA NOTES, but isn't it strange that it is neither broadcast to nor from there; just from France and China to Africa, Asia and Europe. It is also interesting that RFI still does not designate any transmissions from the French Guiana as for North America proper, whilst Radio Beijing does. Were special antennas constructed for the RB relays, or does the lack of such designation by RFI itself remain a political snub at worst or an engineering misconception @ best

G A M B I A (via Gerry Bishop, Philippines) Radio Gambia sent an info sheet and a complete program schedule for the week, effective 27 Oct 1985, its third one for that year. Coverage area of the existing network is 2/3 of the country; there are two transmitting stations, one at Bonto, Western Division --the main one, and another at Basse, Upper River Division. Bonto has a combined output power of 20 kW whilst that of Basse is 2 kW. There are two networks, i.e. two radio channels, 648 kHz MW and 96 MHz FM. The station has one studio/office complex, with four studio rooms, at Mile 7, Cape Road. Weekly broadcasts amount to 109.30 hours in the following areas: educational/informative 47.15 hours; entertainment 28.30; religious 14.15; advertisement 6.30; cultural 5.55; other 7.05. Broadcast from Banjul started in May 1962 covering 1/3 of the National Territory. The studio center first went on air in 1970 and the two transmitting stations went on air in 1976. Live programme transmission is a VHF/FM radio link between the studio centre and Bonto. 125 members of staff man the administratives programme and engineering sections of the station. The studio sound consoles are manufactured by Pye

TVT Ltd (Britain); transmitters are manufactured by Marconi Communications. Radio Gambia is a public broadcasting organisation directly run with government funds. Commercial broadcasting is not part of its activities.

The entire program schedule is too lengthy to run here, especially since it is primarily of academic interest only. Photocopies of the complete schedule may be ordered from RIB by June 30, for SASE with 39¢ postage, and 75¢ for duplication costs. Pen and ink corrections/updates have been made for many of the entries, but none for Sunday, given here as an example:

0725 CALL SIGN, 0727 PROGRAMME PARADE, 0730 MORNING PRAYERS & HYMNS, 0800 NATIONAL NEWS in English, Wollof and Mandinka, 0830 OBITUARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, 0840 DEVELOPMENT IDEAS, 0910 PRESS REVIEW, 0925 BULA-CHI-GAINAL, 1100 NATIONAL NEWS in Fula, Jola & Sarahulay, 1130 SUNDAY SERVICE, 1200 INTERLUDE OF MUSIC, 1205 CHOSSANI SENEGAMBIA, 1230 LONDI YIRRWA, 1245 PROGRAMME PROMOTION/SPOT ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1300 THE NEWS in English, Wollof, Mandinka, 1330 PUBLIC & OBITUARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1400 TRANSMISSION BREAK, 1410 OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED BY AN INTERLUDE OF MUSIC, 1415 JOTAYI JIGANINYI, 1445 MINING MINING TAFFAL, 1500 LITERARY CORNER, 1515 JAMANOH in Mandinka, 1545 LISTENERS CHOICE, 1615 JAMANO in Wollof, 1645 HOSPITAL & POPULAR REQUESTS, 1730 AFRO CARIB SHOW/THE WORLD OF SPORTS, 1900 NATIONAL NEWS in English, Wollof, Mandinka, Fula; 1945 OBITUARY ANNOUNCEMENTS, 2000 N'FANSUNG JAMANO, 2030 COMMUNITY HYMN SINGING & MEDITATION, 2100 NATIONAL NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS in Jola & Sarahulay, 2130 AFRICAN THEATRE, 2200 IN CONVERSATION, 2230 THE HALAM, 2300 FATA FINGIA KUKOTO, 2330 INTERLUDE OF CHURCH HYMNS, 2345 EPILOGUE, 2350 NATIONAL NEWS SUMMARY, NATIONAL PLEDGE & ANTHEM, 0000 CLOSE DOWN. Local time is GMT.

GERMANY WEST (BRT RADIO WORLD 24/4) Deutsche Welle has a German DX program on the 2nd Friday of the month within NOTEN UND NOTIZIEN AUS DEUTSCHLAND, at 1035, 1335, 1735 [sic --May sked shows this on 9 May at 0835 1235 1635 2035 2435 & Sat 0435; next would be 13 June], and in English, "DW DXers Desk", 3rd Sat in WEEKEND RENDEZVOUS to ANZ/EAs/SAs at 0930-1020 & 1610-1650 [already retimed to 0900-0950 on 11945 15160 15185 15205 17780 17800 21560 21680; 1610-1650 on 1548 6170 7110 7200 11705 11785 15105].

GUAM (WDXC Contact, March) Dr Allen Steele, former club member, former manager of AWR-Europe and now general manager of AWR-Asia says construction work on the new Guam station is due to start mid-February. This transmitter/administration building will accomodate the two Thompson CSF, 100 kW PDM transmitters which are due to arrive in May. There will be space for possible addition of another two transmitters at a later date. Site preparation for the four Technology for Communications International 611 high-gain curtain antennas is now underway under the direction of Chief Engineer Butch McBride, whose staff are assisted by some student volunteers in construction the 40 anchors for the tower guys. The station's approach road is constructed of coral, 400 truckloads to build the 1 km access at 62 cm thick. Readers may lodge their names with AWR-Asia, P O Box 7500, Agat, Guam 96928 USA if they wish to be placed on the mailing list for the first program schedule which is due early summer, but could be late Apr. [A different address w/repro above: AWR, P O Box EA, Agana, Guam 96910 USA] Hs = next p-

AWR~GUAM

(undated, via Richard A D'Angelo, PA)

This Fall a new voice will be heard on the shortwave band coming from the island of Guam: AWR-Asia. Inauguration of AWR activities on the island took place in January of 1985 with the arrival of Allen and Andrea Steele, manager/project director and public relations/program director of AWR-Asia. Since then, each month has seen increased growth and activity which will all come to a peak in the Fall of this year with the broadcast of the first AWR signal.

The station plans to broadcast programs in 20 languages including: Karen, Thai, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Laotian, Khmer, Iban, Bidayuh, Malay, Japanese, and English. Production centers are located throughout Asia.

Two 100-kw transmitters have been purchased from Thompson CSF, France and two from Continental Electronics in the United States. Four curtain antennas were purchased from Technology for Communications International in the USA.

Each antenna will be aimed at a separate section of Asia. AWR in Guam is targeted for the area from Northern Siberia to the southern tip of India.

Construction on the site has been repeatedly held up by an unseasonably high rainfall. But the work continues at a steady pace. In November the 2,000 foot road, requiring 4,000 cubic feet of coral was completed making access to the building site a good deal easier. Other areas of construction have been in leveling the ground in preparation for the antennas and the preliminary stages on construction of the main headquarters.

IRELAND (Dr R F Whalen, La Salle IL, Mar 14) I've tried many times and at all hours to get R Dublin, 6910. Is this still on the air, and on what schedule? I'd like to get Irish news besides BBC's

(Chris Bagge, Springfield MA) First appearance of R Dublin this year, heard May 13 0117-0200+ UTC on 6910 with fair-good signals, ute QRM, usual pop/rock format, ads, jingles. [& probably no news -gh]

(Derek Lynch, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath, Eire) Irish radio plans limited service to Britain with long-wave station similar to R Luxembourg or Africa No 1. RTE had plans for SW service to US in 1940s but not revived since. Meanwhile, Irish pirate R Dublin not heard here on 6910 for some time [Apr 12]. Irish government plans to offer licence to satellite TV company to put one of earliest European external TV services on air--footprint of Irish satellite will cover Western Europe and northeastern United States. This is in spite of the fact that Ireland, a pioneer in shortwave experiments in the 1920s, has no external radio service [May 19]. Radio Dublin is back, c. 0100 on 6910, programme featuring history of raids on station by Irish authorities. Pirate logged with DX/Free Radio programmes May 18: Radio Rainbow International, Drogheda, east coast, 6240 at 1000. I'm about to start a PhD on HF broadcasting (under international relations/political science) at Trinity College, Dublin. MA on IBC too.

HUNGARY (via Kraig W Krist) R Budapest has 'streamlined' its broadcast structure so that same programs are one hour apart instead of 23--at 0100 & 0200 to NAm (no 0100 on UTC Mons)

Direct, we also learn that the little-known weekly English program at times other days in Hungarian, the serial ORIGINS & DEVELOPMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE OVER SIX THOUSAND YEARS, is still running tho now in selected repeats of shows since last Sept, Tue & Fri 1800, UTC Wed & Sat 0030, Mon 0300, frequencies not given but 0030 & 0300 probably 12000 11910 9835 9520 6110 & 6025 to North America as are used for regular bcs 0100 & 0200.

From June 3rd to June 9th

A portrait from the gallery of great Hungarian personalities of the day before yesterday: Imre Mikó, a patron of learning and the arts. Founder of what came to be a prestigious secondary grammar school in Kolozsvár, he was dubbed the "greatest of all Hungarian" in Transylvania. Imre Mikó used the respect, influence and the finances he had for the advancement of Transylvania; as Minister of Transport in the Budapest Cabinet he had a network of railroads built, promoted the development of the Hungarian language and the dissemination of scientific knowledge, financed the activities of the national theatre in Kolozsvár and different educational projects.

From June 10th to June 16th

Hungarian war criminals tried by the people's court in 1946. Of the plane-load of Hungarian war criminals who landed on board of an American military aircraft at Budapest airport in the autumn of 1945 László Bárdossy was the first to be tried in the unheated auditorium of the Academy of Music in Budapest. Counsellor at Hungary's Legation in London after 1932, Bárdossy was later appointed Prime Minister in which capacity he declared war on the Soviet Union in the summer of 1941. The programme also discusses the trials of the other war criminals, the legal basis on which the people's court was operating, the number of people called to criminal responsibility, the sentences imposed, international reaction to the trials and the reasons for Regent Miklós Horthy, Hungary's leader between the two world wars not being called to criminal account.

From June 17th to June 23d

A visit to the city of Esztergom: its sights and monuments. Lying at a distance of some 30 miles north west of Budapest Esztergom has been the seat of the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary for centuries. Its impressive cathedral overlooking the Danube River houses a red marble chapel built by Tamás Bakócz, the Hungarian candidate for the Holy See in the early years of the 16th century, and a unique treasury. Its fortress, which is now a museum, withheld repeated Turkish attacks in the late 16th century and saw Hungary's first great poet Bálint Balassi to write verse in Hungarian die during a siege designed to recapture the fort from the Sultan's forces. Perhaps the most interesting of all the sights in Esztergom is the Christian Museum. It houses the largest protected private collection of mostly religious paintings owned by the archbishopric. The Museum, which is second only to the Gallery of the Vatican in terms of the number of paintings owned by the Church, was founded by Cardinal Simor, an enthusiastic collector of works of arts in 1867 with some 80 paintings.

From June 24th to June 30th

Hungary during the Second World War. From the summer of 1941 to the winter of 1943. The domestic scene in 1941 and 1942: electing an heir to succeed Regent Miklós Horthy. Hungarian performance on the eastern front. German drive and Soviet counter attacks: disaster at Voronezh that claimed the 2nd Hungarian Army. Hungarian reaction to German setbacks: peace feelers towards the Allied Powers. Hungary and the international scene after the battle of Stalingrad.

[non](gh) We have obtained a copy of Radio Free Europe's newly revised complete schedule in Hungarian, explained in English, example below & right. For full 20 pages, send 73¢ SASE and $2 for copying, to gh/RIB, deadline June 30. [UTC + 2]

SATURDAY

0700-0705 Time,Station Break, NEWS
0705-0730 WORLD OF WORK
0730-0750 LISTENERS' MAIL
0750-0755 PROGRAM PREVIEW
0755-0800 CALENDAR

0800-0810 Time,Station Break, NEWS
0810-0845 March of Time (R2)Fri
0845-0900 Press Review (R2)Fri

0900-0910 Time,Station Break, NEWS
0910-1000 MUSICAL MESSAGES

1000-1010 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
1010-1040 Economic Magazine (R2)Fri
1040-1100 Hungarian Past and Present (R2)Fri

1100-1110 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
1110-1145 March of Time (R3)Fri
1145-1200 Press Review (R3)Fri

1200-1201 BELLS
1201-1210 NEWS
1210-1300 Musical Messages (R1)

1300-1320 TODAY,PROGRAM PREVIEW
1320-1340 Listeners' Mail (R1)
1340-1400 Browsing in Hungarian Books (R2)Fri

1400-1410 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
1410-1440 Economic Magazine (R3)Fri
1440-1500 Hungarian Past and Present (R3)Fri

1500-1510 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
1510-1600 GOOD AFTERNOON
1600-1610 Time,Station Break, NEWS
1610-1630 Listeners' Mail (R2)
1630-1700 THE SECOND PUBLIC OPINION

1700-1710 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
1710-1745 Americana (R1)Fri
1745-1800 Weekly Press (R11)Fri

1800-1810 Time,Station Break, NEWS
1810-1840 NEWSREEL
1840-1900 Browsing in Hungarian Books (R3)Fri

1900-1910 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
1910-1940 POLITICAL MAGAZINE
1940-1950 GLOSSARY
1950-2000 WEEKEND LETTER

2000-2010 Time,Station Break, NEWS
2010-2040 Newsreel (R1)
2040-2100 LITERARY ROUNDUP

2100-2110 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
2110-2145 Americana (R2)
2145-2200 Weekly Press (R2)

2200-2210 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
2210-2300 RADIO DIGEST

2300-2310 Time,Station Break, NEWS,FLASH
2310-2340 Political Magazine (R1)
2340-2350 Glossary (R1)
2350-2400 Weekend Letter (R1)

2400-0005 Time,Station Break, HEADLINES

CARS AND DRIVERS /AUTÓRÁDIÓ/

(30 min - 1 orig per week)

Wed	0910
	1610 (R1)
Thu	1210 (R2)
Fri	0910 (R3)

A comprehensive radio magazine for the car buff, featuring the latest developments in the automobile industry, road test reports, hints on do-it-yourself repair and maintenance and the essentials of good driving habits.

I S R A E L (gh) Israel is on DST May 17-Sept 6 so the programs give in 108 are now all one hour earlier by UTC. Kol Israel has been honored both by a stamp and a medal (not coin) upon 50 yrs of Hebrew broadcasting. Doug Copeland send a notice on the medal costing $US9 from Israel Government Coins & Medals Corp., 350 5th Ave, New York NY 10118; bronze, 59mm diameter, 98g weight, designed by Prosper Amir; obverse: emblem of VOI and inscription "Jubilee of 'Kol Israel' the voice of Israel 1936-1986"; reverse Voice waves featuring human heads, verse from Deuteronomy 4:12. Rabbi Jeffrey Stiffman sends a folder about the 70s stamp showing a microphone, with this text in a folder from Israel Stamp Agency in North America, One Unicover Center, Cheyenne WY 82008:

1986 marks the fiftieth anniversary of Hebrew broadcasts in the Holy Land. Though some early sporadic attempts were made — notably in the early thirties during the Levant Fair — it was only on March 30th, 1936 that the words "Kol Yerushalayim" (the Voice of Jerusalem) following the English and Arabic equivalents, were heard on the air, starting an unbroken tradition of broadcasting.

That Voice of Jerusalem was a government department, officially known as the Palestine Broadcasting Service, in which Hebrew programmes were part of a trilingual station. Eventually, two networks evolved, one combining English and Arabic broadcasts and the other combining English and Hebrew broadcasts.

In March 1939 the clandestine broadcasts of the IZL (Irgun Zevai Leumi), "Kol Zion Halochemet" (the Voice of Fighting Zion) went on the air, probably setting a world precedent. A year later the current name of the Israel national radio "Kol Yisrael" (the Voice of Israel), was used for the first time — it was the broadcasting station of the "Haganah."

"The Voice of Jerusalem", operated by the British Mandatory Administration, added a dimension to cultural life in the pre-state "Yishuv" (Jewish Community) and its budding Hebrew language culture. Broadcasts for children and schools, a variety of musical programmes, an orchestra that still exists (now the "Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra of the Israel Broadcasting Authority"), programmes in various areas of culture, scholarship and traditions, radio drama and adaptations of literary works — all these were already part of a rich broadcasting diet in those days. As for current affairs programmes, including news, alienation set in after an initial period of having a common cause in fighting the Nazis. The growing rift between the Mandatory Administration and the Yishuv resulted in diminishing credibility of the official broadcasts. It was then that the clandestine broadcasting stations filled the information gap using a station run by LHI ("Lochamei Herut Yisrael"), which joined the field in 1941, first under the same name as the IZL station and later as "Kol Hamachteret Haivrit" (the Voice of the Hebrew Underground). The informative role of the clandestine stations became absolutely vital in the early days of the War of Independence, the population being dependent on them — mainly those of the Haganah — for its ability to follow the progress of the war from its own point of view, as a nascent nation at war, struggling for its life.

The central broadcasting station of the Haganah, which operated, in addition, a small number of regional stations, was taken over, lock, stock and barrel by the Israel army, in order to provide, at first, military programmes from the state-operated "Kol Yisrael"; it later became the army broadcasting station, "Galei Zhahal."

"Kol Yisrael" came into existence with a flourish on the very day the State was born, with a live transmission of the public proclamation by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the ceremony of signing the Declaration of Independence.

At first, shortwave broadcasts were handled by a separate station "Kol Zion Lagolah" (the Voice of Zion to the Diaspora), run by the World Zionist Organization, but it merged after a couple of years with Kol Yisrael as its overseas broadcasting operation.

As mentioned initially, broadcasts were run by the government (at first by the Ministry of the Interior and later by the Prime Minister's Office). In the summer of 1965, the Israel Broadcasting Authority (IBA) came into being legally as an independent public corporation.

In the late sixties a new dimension was added to broadcasting by General Television, which had been preceded by instructional broadcasts for schools, run by the Ministry of Education. General Television offered its first public broadcast on Independence Day 1968, transmitting live the military parade in Jerusalem. At first, TV was organized by the Prime Minister's Office, but during the following year it became part of the Israel Broadcasting Authority.

Faced by the challenge of TV, radio had to find its place anew. It did so by exploiting its two natural points of advantage; the relative simplicity of operation which made possible a variety of networks that offered satisfaction to specific audiences, and the agility to provide immediate news coverage almost at once. Broadcasters followed closely in the footsteps of the soldiers during Israel's wars, some of them being killed in action.

Radio is, of course, without peers as a means of communicating with listeners all over the world, Jews and non-Jews. Where no Jewish media of communication exists, Israel broadcasts may appear as the only source of information about Israel and the only link between those communities and the Jewish people as a whole. Arab broadcasts, apart from their role inside the country, are singularly important as a means of projecting Israel's image and point of view to the neighbouring countries for advancement of understanding and peace.

At present, Israel has one television network, comprising both the broadcasts of the Ministry of Education and those of the Israel Broadcasting Authority, and seven radio networks — six operated by the Israel Broadcasting Authority and one by the army.

Issue 109 REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING 21

U.S. Seeks Broadcast Tower in Israel

(Washington Jewish Week Mar 20 via Benn Kobb)

BY LOUIS RAPOPORT

JERUSALEM—Traditionally, Jews believe that come the millenium, truth will issue forth from Mount Zion to the nations of the world. In the meantime, however, the United States seems intent on setting up its own beacon of truth over barren stretch of Israeli sand about 40 miles further south.

It is not a mountaintop, but just about the lowest spot on the face of the earth that the United States covets. And the U.S. request for the right to appropriate the site has set off a long running controversy in Israel.

The spot is, according to enthusiasts such as President Ronald Reagan, the one perfect site in all the world for conveying truth to a Soviet-dominated population long kept from it. For complex technical reasons it is in the Arava Valley, just south of the Dead Sea, that a proposed super-powerful relay tower could finally overcome the decades-long Soviet effort to jam the United States' international broadcast signals.

Louis Rapoport is on the staff of the Jerusalem Post.

Standing to benefit from the proposed construction of this tower would be Voice of America, the official U.S. international radio service, and Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, the U.S.-funded, congressionally chartered facilities that broadcast to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, respectively.

The United States has been pressing Israel hard of late for permission to use the site for such a tower, and Reagan himself has made clear his personal interest in the project.

For its part, Israel has been hard put to refuse. Indeed, some welcome the chance to help out a friend and irk an adversary.

Others, however, warn of the backlash that could come should Israel allow its territory to become the main forward station in the broad ideological assault on the Soviet Union in which these stations are engaged. They say that transmitting such programming from Israel—programming beyond Israeli control—could harm the country's own national interests when it comes to resolving problems such as Soviet Jewry and the re-establishment of relations between Israel and the USSR.

The battle of the airwaves between the United States and the Soviet Union, of course, long predates Israel's involvement and has been a running point of dispute between the two countries.

Reportedly it even came up at the Geneva summit meeting last November. There, according to newsman Tom Bodine of Radio Free Europe, who reported the story, Reagan complained to Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev that the USSR jams more than 80 percent of the broadcasts beamed to it. The subject also comes up often in the ongoing discussions in Geneva on the Helsinki Accords on human rights, said Bodine.

The proposed tower, which would be powerful enough, it is believed, to overpower the strongest Soviet jamming devices, is just a part—albeit a key part—of a mammoth $1.2 to $1.6 billion modernization and expansion project for VOA. The Israeli construction would take about five years and cost $250 million.

Once completed, it will enable the U.S. to beam to the Soviet masses much more news, music and information about American culture in Russian and other Soviet native languages. (English-language broadcasts enjoy a relatively unimpeded flow.) The Soviet government will have to spend enormous sums in its attempts to jam these broadcasts—it costs three to four times as much to jam as to broadcast—and most will in any case get through.

The project is one very dear to President Reagan, an ex-broadcaster himself. "He realizes the importance of broadcasting, particularly in totalitarian countries, where shortwave radio is a main source for information," said VOA's acting director, Morton Smith.

Reagan's vigorous interest in the VOA expansion project was evidenced in the unusual personal letter he sent to Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres in December 1984, in which he asked Israel to allow the establishment of a relay station that would overcome the Soviet efforts to jam VOA, and the two more openly propagandistic U.S.-funded stations, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

In his letter to Peres, Reagan wrote: "I hope that our relationship, which is so important to the prospects for world peace and stability, will continue to broaden and deepen...I have made the modernization and expansion of our international broadcasting capabilities one of my administration's highest priorities. As Israel is very well suited geographically to the development of such a capability, I hope that your government will give close and sympathetic consideration to our request for construction of radio relay facilities in Israel."

Reagan went on to explain that the expansion program was essential in order to demonstrate to the Russian people "that we have not forgotten them."

Prime Minister Peres, in his reply, declared himself "in complete agreement with your determination to provide those deprived of the right to express a diversity of views with the opportunity to listen to it." At the same time, Peres wrote, "None of us can be certain that the construction of relay stations in Israel would not lead to further persecution of Jewish activities throughout the Soviet Union."

Peres suggested a meeting of American and Israeli experts to discuss the issue that was so "agonizing" to Israeli officials.

In October, 1985, during the Peres-Reagan meeting in Washington, in which the Israeli prime minister thanked Reagan for U.S. help earlier in the year in the rescue of Ethiopian Jews who had been trapped in Sudan refugee camps, Reagan appealed to him again. This time, there were no qualifications—Peres said that he would push the proposal through. Reagan, pleased by Israel's willingness to cooperate with the U.S. in the battle of the airwaves as well as in the Strategic Defense Initiative, was quoted by a U.S. official as saying that Israel "is not reluctant and is not neutralistic."

Although there were a few dissenting voices in Israel about the VOA station, hardly any debate took place in the media or the Knesset before Peres decided, in principle, to accede to Reagan's request. But in the months since the Peres-Reagan meeting, there has still not been an official announcement by the Israeli government.

"There's no final decision," according to cabinet spokesman Yossi Beilin. "Only after negotiations are terminated will the decision be final. It's a complicated project. The decision was made to begin negotiations. If you decide to begin negotiations, you're already talking in positive terms."

The extremely careful language Beilin used was perhaps the result of internal criticism, however muted, over the decision-in-principle. Abba Eban, the former foreign minister and now chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, has stated that he opposed the relay station because it conflicts with Israel's foreign policy aims of helping Soviet Jews to emigrate and to encourage Moscow to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel that were broken off after the 1967 Six-Day War. Yossi Sarid, a left-center member of parliament, called on Peres to turn down the request. Noting that NATO members Spain, Greece and Turkey had all refused to allow establishment of the VOA station, Sarid said it would be a serious mistake for Israel to be "its master's voice."

The main argument by those who favor the VOA station is that the Soviets are oblivious to Israeli gestures aimed at renewing relations, that Israel's position is basically insignificant in terms of the exigencies of East-West relations, and that it was publicity, not secrecy, that helped to pry open Soviet doors during the years when over 200,000 Jews were allowed to emigrate.

Shmuel Katz, a political commentator and former minister under Menachem Begin, wrote that "it can be said with assurance that the Soviets will not alleviate their treatment of Jews one whit if Israel withholds its consent to the U.S. request. It would be a grotesque blunder for Israel to administer a gratuitous snub to the U.S. in order to "'appease' Moscow."

Even if there is temporary foot dragging by Israel over the U.S. request, Peres is not likely to back away from the verbal agreement he gave to Reagan. The technical negotiations are going on, and according to the VOA's Morton Smith, who helped conduct the first rounds of talks, "significant progress has been made towards drafting an agreement."

Smith, who is also co-chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, in charge of RFE/RL, guessed that the next round of talks would take place shortly. The U.S. government believes it has a clear commitment from Israel, that there are no question marks over final, official approval. "We've been assured," Smith said, "the Israeli government has stated its commitment."

According to Hanan Bar-On, the deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry and head of the Israeli negotiating team, however, "We're not there yet, although the remaining questions are only of a practical nature. There are hundreds of technical, environmental problems, for example."

But besides the complex technical questions, political issues will also be considered: the Israelis are requesting dual use of the relay facilities, in order to boost the strength of Israel's Hebrew and Russian-language broadcasts to the Soviet Union. "Israeli broadcasts are conceivable," said Smith. "That is an issue that may be discussed in the next round."

The proposed site for what would be one of the largest relay stations in the world is in the Arava valley, south of the Dead Sea, near Moshav Iddan and the border with Jordan. It is close to the lowest elevation in the world. (Distance from mountain ranges, not height, is the main technical consideration).

Sixteen 500-kw shortwave transmitters, which can operate simultaneously, and 22 huge antennae will cover a vast area of 2,000 acres. It will take five years to build the antennae farm. Upon completion, it will be manned by about 100 technicians, mostly Israelis.

(AP April 20 via David R Alpert, NY) Tel Aviv. The Cabinet decided Sunday to begin daylight-saving [sic] time in four weeks, overruling an earlier decision by Interior Minister Yitzhak Peretz who is an ultra-orthodox Jew. The recommendation must be accepted by Peretz, but he told Israel Radio he regarded the Cabinet recommendation as a decision. He called the ruling "uncomradely and undignified." The cabinet proposed that DST run from May 17 to Sept. 6. Earlier this month Peretz said the change should not be instituted for at least two years because there was no proof it led to savings in energy or reduced road accidents. Two weeks ago the Histradut Labor Federation and the Coordinating Bureau of Economic Organizations, representing the country's major labor and business organizations, began a campaign for summer time. Yael Levinstein, an official of the Coordinating Bureau, said 4,000 workers had already set their clocks an hour forward. Saturday at midnight the town of Eilat, where 18,000 people live, introduced daylight-saving [sic] time. Ultra-orthodox Jews oppose summer time on the grounds it leads to the violation of the Sabbath, which starts each Friday at sundown and ends Saturday at sundown. When Israel goes on DST it will not get dark until about 9:30 pm, and theaters open and buses often start running before nightfall Saturday.

(IBA) Special programmes are broadcast in all languages on the eve and the day itself of Jewish holidays and festivals: 5-6 June, Jerusalem Day; 12-13 June Shavuot - festival of Weeks; 13/14 August - Fast of the Ninth of Av.

JAPAN (Pius Heng, Malaysia, May WDXC Contact) Some new programmes Radio Japan introduced April 7: THIS WEEK, in the General and Australian & NZ Service--a live 60-min news magazine every Saturday, reviewing major happenings of the week in Japan and abroad with features on trends in industry and economic affairs, interviews with Japanese people, music and friendly conversations. MEET THE PEOPLE - a new feature for the American Australian & NZ services. There will be interviews with leaders of all fields - the economy, science, and culture - which introduce their views and opinions. JAPAN MUSIC SCENE - General, a pop music disc jockey programme, 20 min every Fri--Japanese pop, folk, traditional music, hot topics and news fresh from the music scene. R Japan is also repeating LET'S LEARN JAPANESE and LET'S PRACTICE JAPANESE lessons, so now's the time to get it on it. You can write for booklets to follow the 52 lessons; enclose an IRC for postage. MUSIC SCENE is very interesting so far; they play music that will appeal to all tastes, so I'm glad they've added it to TOKYO POP-IN. After listening to that for some time, I've come to love Japanese pop songs very much. I don't think it's necessary to understand a language to enjoy a song.

KAMPUCHEA [non] (Jane's Defence Weekly, 14 Dec 1985 via Russell Tillman, Vicksburg MS)

Kampuchean rebels open radio station

THE TWO NON-COMMUNIST resistance groups fighting Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have begun short-wave radio broadcasts from a transmitter in the area outlying the northern Thai city Chiang Mai.

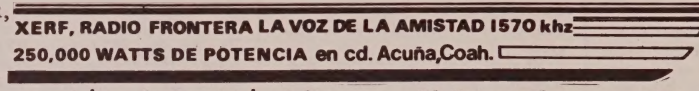
The radio station calling itself 'Voice of the Khmer' began broadcasting news bulletins from Chiang Mai on 6 November on 6325 KHz. An introductory announcement noted that previously the radio could be heard only in the Thai-Kampuchean border region on 49 m medium wave. It was then broadcasting from the Thai town of Surin, according to journalists who visited the facility.

The factions headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann, the non-communist components of the coalition government of democratic Kampuchea, alternate days to broadcast towards the Kampuchean interior.

LIBERIA (some Indianapolis paper via Tom McKeon) Liberian President Samuel Doe fined the director general of Liberian state radio and TV $500 Friday for allowing TV newscasters to appear 'poorly attired' on state TV. Doe gave Moses Washington until Friday afternoon to pay the fine. Officials said Doe warned that 'such an irresponsible attitude' by newscasters should not be repeated or appropriate disciplinary action would be taken.

M A L A Y S I A (Mark L Williams, Emmett ID) Sundays at 1630, the Red Network presents HITS FROM GERMANY (via Kuching, Sarawak, 4950). Wonder if this program comes from DW's transcription service?

M É X I C O (Owen Williamson, KA5UUR, El Paso TX) El Universal de Ciudad Juárez, Feb. 13, reported that 19 license renewals were given to Mexican privately-owned broadcasters as part of 'regularization' of licenses. El Universal reports that several of the renewed licenses had already expired, and it was feared that the government was planning to nationalize the stations. However, any plans have been 'frozen' due to the current economic crisis. The new licenses will be good for another 10 years.



gh: Nevertheless, one of Mexico's best-known stations north of the border, XERF, appears to have been nationalized and renamed as in logo above from a Mexican newspaper ad mainly about other Instituto Mexicano de la Radio stations. Keep an ear on 1570 for a possible external service, though English may be too much to expect. In the last half of April and occasionally since, we've been hearing XERF playing nothing but music, mostly Latin romantic, with IDs every quarter hour--no more gospel huckstering or Paul Kallinger--the end of an era? It's now under the same government management as XERMX, R. México Internacional, which via Christian Zettl in Radio Nuevo Mundo, has been carrying a program leading up to the World Cup, DE CARA AL MUNDIAL MEXICO 1986, Thursday thru Sunday at 1600-1630 and 2330-2400 UTC; and we can assume lots more, possibly even play by play during the event. Check some of: 17765, 15430, 11770, 9705, 5985 kHz. It seems more and more SIN TV programs are being simulcast on Mexican radio, mainly the co-owned XEW 900 and repeaters. An article in El Universal Jan. 16, also via Williamson, says EL MUNDO DEL ESPECTÁCULO was being added to 24 HORAS, HOY MISMO, SIEMPRE EN DOMINGO. HOY MISMO, visible on WLTV ch 23 Miami, one of the SIN stations which may have to be divested, Mon-Fri at 9:30-11 am EDT, and presumably live simulcast from México, displays an old-fashioned mike by the anchor with XEX on it.

M O N A C O / M O R O C C O (via Tom Gavaras, Bruce MacGibbon, Alan J Knapp) SOMERA in Paris has replied to DX reports of Radio Monte Carlo Middle East's formerly mysterious tests on 9795 and 15465 kHz giving geographical coordinates for the site corresponding to the vicinity of Nador, Morocco, but not mentioning Morocco; giving the schedule as 0500-0645 on 9795, 0650-1500 on 15465; but 9795 is occasionally still heard in the period up to 2000 or so as well. They also enclose a detailed block program schedule for summer, showing French mixed with Arabic, and lots of strange meaningless names, presumably transliterated from the Arabic, so we won't attempt to reproduce it, but pick out a few things: as a bicultural station, it has a 3-day weekend, i.e. one set of programming Mon-Thu, and another Fri-Sat-Sun, with exceptions. Daily 0500-0515 JOURNAL; 0535-0540 Mon-Thu HOROSCOPE, 0600-0610 daily BULLETIN, 0615-0620 daily METEO [weather]. Mon-Thu 1106-1130 is MARCOS, presumably not you-know-who. 1130-1150 daily AUJOURD'HUI EN FRANCE. Sat 1210-1300 CHANSONS ARABES. Sun 1305-1400 CHANSONS ARABES. Mon-Wed 1450-1455 METEO FARFELUE. Sun 1506-1600 C'EST POUR RIRE. Daily 1730-1800 GRAND BULLETIN. 1810-1825 Tue Kuwait, Wed Oman, Thu Saudi Arabia. Daily 1835-1840 METEO. Daily 2000-2030 PANORAMA.

N E T H E R L A N D S (Via Dick Rush and Carl Mann) Radio Netherlands Programme News: Mon has a 9-part music documentary series concluding in June, presented by Roger Broadbent--Dutch music artists across the spectrum, especially popular and jazz, ACCENT ON THE ARTISTS. Thu MEDIA NETWORK previews must be quite tentative, judging from past performance, but: June 5, AM Stereo Gone Down, down under? --has it succeeded in US & Australia? Why will it never catch on in Europe? How's NDXE doing? June 12 News review, John Campbell on clands, Richard Ginbey on Africa; new publications. June 19 Vintage Wireless Lives--growing value in 'junk' antique radios. June 26 news review including Sarath Weerakoon and Victor Goonetilleke from Asia. July 3 Listening to the stars--radio astronomy in Holland; Arthur Cushen Pacific media news postponed from May 1 [sic]. July 10 Ethnic connexions with Home--transcription services such as RN's serving Australians in Dutch; Ginbey, Campbell. July 17 Caribbean Calling, media in new nation Aruba and others, postponed from May, postponed from March due to communication difficulties. July 24, Transatlantic Special, report from ANARCON Montréal. July 31 News review including Weerakoon & Goonetilleke from Asia.

Mons from July, 13-part series PORTRAITS OF THE PAST, archive material profiling a particular year, presented by Roger Broadbent, who is leaving RN in July to return to the Pacific. July 7: 1947; July 14: 1948; July 21: 1949; July 28: 1953.

N I C A R A G U A (Ivan Grishin, March DX Ontario) I have monitored the Voice of Nicaragua's schedule in English as 0100-0200 & 0500-0600 on 6016, Tue thru Sun. I have heard no sign of them on Sunday nights for many weeks so it appears their current policy is 'never on Sunday'. I have also noted the absence of any reference to listeners' letters as they now stick to a news and pop music format. That is in sharp contrast to the days of the daily mailbag show when Mary was an announcer. The entire Sat night Feb 23 broadcast consisted of Nicaraguan and American pop music, with the only announcement being a station ID halfway through the hour. Will this be a new VON policy on Sats, or was the announcer unavailable that night? Stay tuned! (Grishin, May DX Ontario:) On Feb 27, VON announced they'd be resuming their daily mailbag program CONTACT 248. I have noted it around 0130 on 6015, but it has

been absent on a few days. They will still not be able to send out QSLs, but will try to acknowledge all letters over the air. Paula, one of the VON's new "American-sounding" announcers, said they are much more interested in receiving letters expressing opinions on their programming, rather than simple reception reports.

(Michael Harla, Vineland NJ, May 10) Since the last time I had good reception of them, La Voz de Nicaragua has made a few changes. The English program now is 90 minutes long, 0130-0300 (I think) and 0430-0600. I've been listening to the 2nd broadcast; when I last checked about 0100 Nicaragua and Beijing [via French Guiana] were interfering with each other. There's still a news bulletin in the first and last quarter hour. The last time I was listening they had an announcer who sounded like George Wood; he played some records of guitar blues and anti-Viet-war songs. The features also seem oriented to North American ex-hippies. Nicaragua's programming has a cobbled-together sound, but for that reason it interests me more than something more polished, e.g. R. Habana.

gh: An item which was covered widely in the press in early January, was mentioned on WORLD OF RADIO, but I believe got edged out of RIB until now was the Sandinista closing of Radio Católica, 720 kHz, for failing to broadcast an Ortega speech. See for instance, the front page of the NY Times Jan. 4. At least the following submitted clippings on this: Gerald Kercher, James J Halsema, Frank F Orcutt, John Norfolk, David Alpert, Robert A Hamilton, Kraig Krist, Doug Copeland, Owen Williamson. Does anyone know whether it has since returned to the air? That action probably explains the clipping at right, from Barricada Internacional, Managua, March 6, via Owen Williamson. I first heard Ondas de Luz perhaps 25 years ago when on 825 kHz it conducted a DX test; quite a thrill at the time!

Religion on the airwaves

Everyday for 18 hours, the Word of God is transmitted by the Christian radio station Waves of Light which celebrated its 27th anniversary of broadcasting this month.

The Christian radio station was founded in 1959 by Baptist missionaries who also opened the Baptist hospital and college at that time. The transmitter then had a force of only 200 watts; its power currently is 12 kilowatts, and it has a stable signal in 70 percent of the country.

Director Eduardo Gutiérrez Narváez, explained that in recent years the station's audience has increased, given that "there is great spiritual thirst... we are also living in a spiritual revolution." Concerning the use of the radio to broadcast sermons, he added: "one of the principles of the Nicaraguan Revolution is freedom of religion and we make use of it... there really is freedom here."

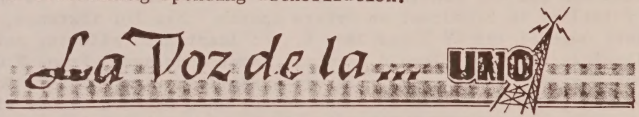
The station plans to mount new antennaes in El Crucero, near the capital, and in the central department of Chontales.

(Sara Fletcher Luther, PhD, Poughkeepsie NY) I am glad to have been able to read the article by Howard H Frederick, RIB 107--hard material to find elsewhere. But I cannot let your editorial comments pass without a response. "Radio waves are not subject to national boundaries," "nothing to fear if they're telling the truth," "The more information sources, the better, in the American tradition", "If there's an imbalance, let 'em build more trnasmitters". You react to the radio war on Nicaragua as though it were without any context or history whatsoever. Dr Frederick's article itself lays out what is widely assumed to be international law on the subject. The daily press in a myriad of ways presents information on the extent of the US-funded contra war against Nicaragua. To those who wish to find out, the long and sorry history of US intervention and manipulation in Nicaragua as in other Central American republics is not too difficult to obtain (see for example Bitter Fruit, by Schlesinger and Kinzer, on the American coup in Guatemala; it by the way will tell you a good deal about "the American tradition" in the matter of information sources). That we now have Frederick's detailed documentation on the psychological radio attacks that are being financed and guided by the US only makes clearer the intention of the Reagan administration to destabilize and bring down a sovereign state (one which we officially recognize at the same time we make war on it). How can it be argued that if they don't like it, let them build themselves more transmitters? It is the US that has the resources, the billions, the tax resources of the wealthiest nation in the world. By contrast, Nicaragua's three million people live hand to mouth, vulnerable beyond our understanding. Radio was used effectively by Hitler to soften up a country before invasion. It could well have been argued then (probably was), that if the targeted countries didn't like it let them build more transmitters of their own. Let them use the freedom to talk back. It would not have been an argument to be proud of then and it is not now. What is needed is the willingness to study the history and present conditions of the embattled people of Nicaragua, still carrying the huge burden of decades of exploitation by the Somoza dynasty (which we helped install and maintain, just as we did with Marcos). And surely it is unthinking to hold without qualification that "the more information sources the better" -- as though information which terrorizes, falsifies, and purposefully divides and undermines is like any other information: the evening news as written by the enemy or the CIA (same thing in this case). Information and its source are not neutral concepts but must be understood in relation to who perceives, who purveys, who pays, and with what purpose, who gains, who loses. When we look for answers to these questions we begin to see what is really happening and believe me, it is not the simple case of equal contenders over air waves and information sources that you make it out to be.

gh: It may come as a surprise to you that I have always been against US meddling in Nicaragua, against the contras and US aid to them. The US deserves whatever it gets now, for having oppressed the Nicaraguan people for so many years through Somoza. But that does not mean that I am against freedom of information. If I were, I would have to decry just as strongly hostile broadcasts to the US from Cuba, the USSR, or indeed, Nicaragua--and this I will surely not do. If they lie, they expose themselves, and the same goes for contra broadcasts. Give the Nicaraguan people some credit.

(George Zeller, Clandestine Profile, May A*C*E) Probably the biggest clandestine news of the decade so far broke on April 14. Radio Quince de Septiembre, the long-running and easily-logged voice of the anti-Sandinistan contra forces, is being funded by the US government. A portion of your federal taxes was used by the CIA to operate this. While DXers have long suspected this was the case, it has now been conclusively established that Quince is funded out of your pocket and mine. The funding came with the knowledge of the US Congress. Intelligence committees in both the House and Senate were notified of the spending as is required by law. The big scoop on this belongs to the Associated Press. The key paragraph on page one of the Cleveland Plain Dealer: "According to the (UNO) documents covering August 1985 through February (1986), the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, the largest rebel army, was allocated $456,707 for costs including its office space, "security," and operation of the rebels' "15 of September" radio station, which broadcasts into Nicaragua from Honduras. Since the CIA is barred by law from giving military aid to the anti-Sandinista contras, it has funneled several million dollars to various contra groups for 'political projects'. The funding of Radio Quince de Septiembre is among these projects. The funds came out of the general CIA budget, over which President Reagan and CIA director Casey have wide latitude in determining spending authorization.

(Takayuki Inoue Nozaki, April 6 Radio Nuevo Mundo, Japan) La Voz de la Unidad Nicaragüense Opositora was born this spring, heard March 27 through April 1 at 1100-1200 UTC on 5039.2, strong but with interference from Radio Libertad de Junín on 5039.8 [and at least evenings in North America not to be confused, as already happened in Australia, with La Voz del Upano, Ecuador, also around 5039]. They also announce one hour broadcasts at 2000 and 0200 UTC, in coordination with Radio 15 and Radio Miscut Thanks to someone in the Armed Forces Headquarters Joint Counter-Intelligence Department, I obtained some pertinent information when travelling in Honduras. Studio and office of FDN, that is R 15, are in a secret location in Colonia Alameda, in the southeastern part of Tegucigalpa. Transmitters are away from the city in a place called Villa de Ángeles. I don't believe that Miscut and UNO studios are in the same place, but I do believe that the three stations share transmitters. On March 28 and 29 there were special programs for Holy Week, such as the present situation of the Catholic church in Nicaragua; other days the morning broadcast contained latest news of FDN military activity, INFORMACIÓN MILITAR; and COMENTARIO DE LA VOZ DE LA UNO. The announcer always mentions VOA as a source for the news. On April 1 there was an interview recorded by CARACOL, the Colombian network.



(Comrade Chris Bagge, Jr, Springfield MA) In reply to an English report on a Feb. 12, 1986 transmission of Radio Zinica's English program REVOLUTIONAL [sic] sent to P O Box 25, Bluefields, along with 3 IRCs and one US$; received in 47 days a 2-page no-data form letter in Spanish, stamped with station seal and signed by Director Arturo J Valdez R, with 21 tapir stamps totalling 21 cordobas on station envelope. If you want to phone them, the number is 082-481-082-456 [actually two separate lines -gh]. The number for "Revolutional" requests and greetings is 733. Attending another telephone call--special greetings over Corn Island...Pretty Nicole...from someone that'll always remember them (nearly everybody on the Atlantic coast, judging from the volume of dedications she gets!)

[excerpts from the letter, paraphrased & translated by gh]: Comrade Valdez says the name comes from a community, Zinica, where Commander Carlos Fonseca fell in the Sandinista revolution. The station is the most important and almost only medium of communication along the Atlantic coast, where transportation is mostly by water. Included in the 18 hours a day of programming are Catholic and Moravian (protestant) religious programs, shows for campesinos to send messages to relatives and friends, programs in English and Miskito, a one-hour newspaper of the air. No frequencies are mentioned, but shortwave is heard around 6121v with 2 kW, and there is also a mediumwave 2 kW transmitter not listed in WRTVH 86. They lack the equipment for professional operation due to constant American imperialist aggression, and request whatever donation recipients of the letter can send; addr. above.

N O R W A Y (via Kraig W Krist) Radio Norway is vague as usual about when it will broadcast particular features, just sometime from May to August on the Sunday NORWAY TODAY, initial frequencies to N Am being 15310 at 1300-1330, 1400-1430, 1900-1930; 9580 at 2400-2430, 9730 at 0400-0430: Rehabilitating the Handicapped, at the Beitostoelen centre; "Simon and platform doctor Adrian Smith," from the Children's Offshore Book, about life on an oil platform; Zena Støp, radio reporter and tour guide; Norway at a Crossroads? regarding the welfare state.

P H I L I P P I N E S Besides the FEBC article leading this issue, Gerry Bishop, Clark AB, earlier penned some notes concerning the election and the revolution. Keep in mind the dates they were written: (Feb 9:) Some observations on Philippine media regarding election coverage: As I write, there's no winner, yet. Both Marcos and Aquino are claiming victory, but results are not conclusive. As a rule, the Philippine media have been describing it as a "peaceful, orderly election." They acknowledge that 63 people were killed in "isolated instances of violence at the polls." There has been no footage of any trouble, or long lines, and little mention of it on radio beyond the simple description, as above. Lt Gen Ramos (AFP Vice Chief of Staff) told MBS that it was a very peaceful election compared

with the '81 balloting. This comparison was generally not carried on other broadcast stations as monitored here. Contrasting this, CNN, NBC, CBS, BBC and Radio Australia all are telling the way it happened. Our housegirl had to wait in line for six hours. She also alluded to 'some trouble with the police' but wouldn't go any further. Several friends from Manila have reported that the KBP (Marcos' party) was still engaged in campaigning at the polls, in clear violation of Philippine law. This, too is not covered on local radio or TV. Maharlika translates to English (roughly) as "freemen" or "noble men." It was the name of Marcos' WW II "guerrilla" group. Since 1965, a lot of government-sponsored projects and operations have been named or renamed "Maharlika." Nothing new in re-christening the Republic of the Philippines as "Maharlika." First proposed around 1972, according to the papers. MBS on channel 4, DZFM 738, 6170 et al., has since the polls closed, proclaimed Marcos the winner. The entire staff has been blatantly supporting him through the campaign, and now has come forward and said that such counts as Laoag's 6315 to Ø in favor of Marcos are legitimate and above reporach. Other broadcasters read this kind of result without comment, but always read them last, for effect, no doubt. The most objective station here is DZAS, 702 kHz, FEBC's MW outlet in Manila. They read what results they have, make no apology for the outcome, and don't hold back any info. One early projection had Aquino winning with 55% of the vote. DZAS read that as soon as it was available, with the caveat that it was not an official tabulation, but simply a projection. MBS never did broadcast that statistic any time in the next four hours, until another projection cut Aquino to 48%. MBS had that one on immediately. Incidentally, MBS is the government station. Marcos is the government. Election coverage here is certainly nothing like that of a 'western' election. Marcos' post-election press conference got almost total coverage on radio and TV. Aquino is only heard on radio, TV hasn't shown her face yet that I've seen, and I've got some eleven hours of watching in since the polls closed 48 hours ago.

(March 6) I've been too busy since Marcos left to try and sort out the whole change to broadcasting here, but I do have a few loose ends. Radio Veritas, 846 was attacked on 23 Feb causing approx. $2 million in damage. They had been the main voice of the opposition until then, and this attack took the main transmitter out. The reserve was pressed into service, but quickly overheated. They signed off 846 at 1023 GMT 23 Feb --not back since. FEBC's DZAS, 702, quickly picked up the slack and served as a 'command center' until Channel 4 (MBS) was taken over Monday. The entire MBS in Manila (Quezon City) was off Monday morning. DWIM, 104.3 was the first voice of "people power" back on, noted at 0430 24 Feb. Ch 4 came back up at 0445 with muzak and test pattern; programming started around 0515. Although WRTH lists both DWWX ch 2 and DGTV [sic] ch 4 as MBS, they are not co-located in Manila. The other four stations, ch 2, 7, 9, 13 were systematically taken over, and off the air, throughout the next 30 hours. 7 went at 0800 23 Feb, 2 went sometime early Tuesday. Ch 9 was the station taken over during the inauguration. 13 went about 1000 on 24 Feb. All were back on, under new management, by 28 Feb. Spot checks have not turned up any Radyo Pilipinas on shortwave. The opposition claimed to have one SW transmitter on shortly after they got ch 4 going, but I've not heard anything. There are several interesting footnotes to the whole revolution. First--broadcast media in Manila were the key to success. It was a totally broadcast-based revolt. Enrile's press conference on Radio Veritas started it; it ended on TV. The second, and most astounding thing about it was the speed and organization. One waits, as a matter of course, for everything here. Most of us 'outsiders' had, by Sunday 23 Feb, settled in for a 2 or 3 month spell of trouble. Nobody thought it'd be over in 76 hours. The power of the radio and TV, eh?

P U E R T O R I C O (Harold Lidin, San Juan Star, April 20, via David Solliday, PR) The land to be used by the VOA for its proposed transmitter station in Cabo Rojo will be acquired from the present owners by the Commonwealth, then leased to the US government under a 50-year agreement. The full rental, covering the semi-century, will be paid to the Commonwealth immediately upon the signing of the lease, Secretary of State Hector Acevedo said Saturday in an interview following his noontime appearance on the WKBM-81 news panel show ACTUALIDADES. Acevedo said the VOA property will comprise 1738 cuerdas, plus some additional acreage to be acquired for the benefit of five families remaining at the site. "Between 40 and 45% of the area will be available to the Commonwealth for farming, tourism or other use," he added. "Any construction on the tract will be limited to three stories in height to avoid interfering with the transmission signals. No programming will be originated at the Cabo Rojo facility," Acevedo explained. "The installations will serve as a relay station for transmissions beamed primarily at Latin America." Acevedo gave no information regarding the amount of money existing landowners will receive for the property to be acquired, adding that the land is still being appraised.

Q A T A R (Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union Technical Review, July 1985, via James A Conrad, Waterloo IA) QATAR EXPANDS HF SERVICE :: Qatar Broadcasting, the short-wave service of the Qatar Television and Broadcasting Service (QTBS), is planning to extend its HF coverage to reach most parts of the world and is at present working to improve the reliability of its broadcasts to Europe. For this purpose, a completely new attenna system is to be added to the existing facilities at the 250 kW transmitting station at Al-Khaisah. The two existing attennas have high angles of elevation and low gain and are therefore suitable only for short and medium-range services. Two additional attennas are to be supplied by the TCI company. These will be in the HRS 4/4/1 configuration (horizontally-polarized arrays which are reversible and slewable, with four dipoles in the horizontal and vertical directions, the lowest dipoles being one wavelength above the ground). Propagation analyses indicate that the new attennas will give daytime coverage reliability of more than 90% in Western Europe and in African countries bordering the Mediterranean, and reliability of the order of 50-60% at night in the eastern United States.

S P A I N (via March ASWLC) SFR to North America 0000-0100, 0100-0200, 0500-0600 on 6055 9630 or 11880

Do you want to know more about Spain and Spanish life? Whether you have a special interest in current affairs, the arts, travel or just the country in general, tune in to Spanish Foreign Radio (*Radio Exterior de España*) broadcasting in English on short wave. We'll keep you up to date on what's going on in Spain at present and tell you about many aspects of the country you may not be familiar with.

MONDAY TO FRIDAY		SATURDAY		SUNDAY	
Minute	Section	Minute	Section	Minute	Section
00	Presentation	00	Presentation	00	Presentation
01	News	01	News	01	News
16	Music (1)	16	Sports Roundup	6	Sports Roundup
21	Features (2)	20	Press Review	09	Highlights of the Week
30	Panorama	25	Regional Music	19	Radio Club
51	Spanish lesson	30	Getting to Know Spain	30	Special feature
60	Closedown	40	Special feature	48	DX program
		60	Closedown	60	Closedown

(1) On Fridays, the musical spot is lengthened to 14 minutes.
(2) Spots of interest to the listener planning to visit Spain on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, while our Wednesday feature is called "Spain Exports".

NEWS

The program begins with our *News Service*, in which you can hear news about Spain and the rest of the world.

CURRENT EVENTS

Half-way through the program we offer you *Panorama*, a 20-minute section including reports on the latest political developments, interviews with key personalities and a daily review of the Spanish press. We'll also fill you in on what's happening in the fields of art, music, literature, film and theater. The aim is to give a broad view of the changing situation in Spain day by day in terms of politics and culture.

And on Monday there's sports—except for the North American broadcast, which features Spanish-American relations.

SPAIN FOR THE VISITOR

Millions of people visit Spain every year. Very few of them are aware of all the things that Spain can offer besides sun, sand and sea. Apart from some of our weekend features which are geared to the listener who is interested in visiting Spain, we have regular spots on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays just after the news. We always open with music from the different regions or areas we are about to visit. On Mondays we offer you "Looking Around Spain", which includes mini-series on just about anything you might be interested in, from seeing the country on horse-back to touring the many museums or castles found here. Every Tuesday we have our "Visit to Spanish Towns and Cities", a spot that gives you an idea of the history and places of interest in Spain's urban centers, some of which have scarcely changed with the passage of time. And on Thursdays we alternate every week between our "Shopping in Spain" spot and our "Tourist Newsletter", which tells you all about those festivities and events that you can't afford to miss. And for those of you who want to try out the Spanish cuisine before making a visit, listen to our "Spanish Cookbook" at the end of Panorama every Friday.

MUSIC

As we already mentioned, you can hear regional folk music, from Andalusian flamenco to Galician bagpipes, in our weekday spots dedicated to listeners who are interested in visiting Spain. Every Friday in the same time-slot you can hear our "Musical Date" with particular groups or singers who have made a mark on the Spanish musical scene. And besides our regular coverage of concerts, recitals and operas in Panorama, this section also includes a selected record from the Spanish hit parade.

LEARNING SPANISH?

If you've never learned Spanish or if it's getting a little rusty, tune in to our *Spanish Lesson* which ends the program. You'll get plenty of opportunity to practice real Spanish—as spoken by Spaniards.

Correspondence:
RADIO EXTERIOR DE ESPAÑA
P.O. Box 156,202
Madrid (Spain)

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The basic program unit is one hour, repeated for different areas. The *News* is updated for each broadcast.

WEEKENDS

On Saturdays and Sundays, the program schedule varies to make room for special weekend features and regular sections. These include: "Highlights of the Week", a summary of the main events in Spain over the previous seven days; "Radio Club", in which your letters and record requests are answered; "Sports Roundup", with the latest results both here in Spain and abroad; and "DX Program", our regular spot for DX-ers and radio hams.

rne RADIO NACIONAL DE ESPAÑA

S W E D E N (gh) Radio Sweden continues to ignore programming in its published schedule, but we note in WDXC Contact that there is a MAILBAG on the last Sunday of each month.

S Y R I A (via Chris Lobdell, Wilmington MA) Damascus Radio program schedule received with QSL via registered air May 5: English to Europe 2005-2105 on 9635 or 7455; and to North America 2105-2205 on 7455 or 12085. Daily format on both is: 05 OPENING, 06 NEWS BULLETIN, 15 MUSIC, 20 PRESS REVIEW, 26 MUSIC; at 30 different FEATURES, 55 NEWS SUMMARY & CLOSE DOWN. The features: at 2030 Mon AN ARAB PROFILE & SONGS, Tue ARAB WOMAN IN FOCUS, Wed AROUND THE WORLD IN A WEEK, Thu ARAB AFFAIRS IN PRESS & LISTENERS OVERSEAS, Fri SONGS, Sat WELCOME TO SYRIA, Sun SONGS. At 2130: Mon WELCOME TO SYRIA, Tue SYRIA IN A WEEK, Wed SONGS, Thu SONGS, Fri THEATRE REPORT, Sat ARAB CIVILIZATION & LISTENERS OVERSEAS, Sun PROFILE. [However, heard Fri May 23 at 2033 on 12085 with SYRIA IN A WEEK--will their incompetence in broadcasting match that in battling the Reagan regime? -gh]

U K O G B A N I (gh) The final edition of LETTERBOX, Apr 25, mentioned that there were plans for some other mailbag programme to replace it around the beginning of next year. BBC WS highlights in June:

Features: JOURNEY THROUGH LATIN AMERICA, John Rettie in a 6-part series exploring how LAms view their past and what they see in their future, from 9th Mons 2030, Tues 0230, 1130. NEW TIME TO REFLECT, that is REFLECTIONS is being rescheduled, and ecumenicized! Daily 0445, 0809, 2240, and Suns only at 1709. Fris Muslim, Sats Jewish, Suns Christian; mid-week they try to tie in with major festivals of other great world faiths. A long-needed opening of this series; but atheists and humanists would be hard-pressed to come up with festival dates in order to get their fair share of airtime...

SHIPS FROM SEVEN SEAS, 7 programmes with Malcolm Billings, Sats 2101, Weds 1515, Thurs 0945, Fris 0530: May 31 The Pacific: Outrigged Canoes. June 7 The Mediterranean: Greek oared ships; June 14 The North Sea: Viking long-ships; 21st Arabian Sea: The Dhow; 28th The China Sea: Junks. TROOPING THE COLOUR, live on the queen's official birthday, 14th 1001 with edited highlights 15th 0030. THE HUMAN VOICE, 3 programs on the speaking voice, from 15th Suns 1615, Tues 1215, 2330, Thurs 0330: 15th The Voice Itself, 22nd Manipulating the Voice, 29th Preserving the Voice. THE PARTY OF OPPORTUNITY/EXILES IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY, two documentaries on American politics, 9th 0101, 13th 1515; 15th 1915, 16th 0101, 20th 1515. PUTTING POLITICS IN ITS PLACE, 6 programmes on the influence of geography, from 9th Mons 1615, 2315, Tues 0145. JAPAN WALKS, 4 talks on walking from one end of Japan to the other, from 30th Mons 1115, Tues 0815, Fris (exc July 4) 0215. BLACK BRITONS, WHITE BRITONS on racial tension, 1st at 1915, 2nd 0101, 6th 1515. THE FREUDIAN LEGACY, reassessing it, 8th & 15th 2330, 9th & 16th 0630, 1001 & 1515. THE AMERICAN CONNEXION--THE CIA, 1st 2330, 2nd 0630, 1001, 1515. OUTLOOK now features every

Fri an "International Travel Desk"--problems & how to avoid them, 1400, 1900, Sat 0100. Back in Feb OUTLOOK also launched a world-wide appeal for stamps to support UNICEF; preferably loose, to be auctioned in London; unknown if the appeal is over now. RADIO ACTIVE, which I recall is a comedy set at a local radio station, is back Wed 1530, Thu 0030, 1030 and there is no TWO CHEERS sked in June.

Music: THE BBC SINGERS, a busy mixed choir, perform from 10th Tues 0830, Fris 0230, 2330. THE PIANO ROLL, rarities with composers performing their own works, from 22nd Suns 0945, Weds 1715, Thurs 0145. GRIEG FROM BERGEN, live from the festival in Norway, 1st 2115 only. HAITINK CONDUCTS THE CONCERTGEBOUW Suns 1515, Tues 2115: 1st Glinka, Schumann; 8th Corelli, Vivaldi; 15th Elgar, Bax, Harty; 22nd Mozart; 29th Mahler. OFF THE BEATEN TRACK, new series, specialist record shops, from 7th Sats 0130, Tues 2315, Thurs 0730, Fris 1001, 1345 (13th & 27th only). RAY MOORE TALKS TO...The Carpenters in their last major radio interview before Karen's tragic death, for four weeks, then six more weeks talking to others, Thur (ex 12th) 1001, Fris (ex 13th) 1830.

Drama: RELICS, by Anna Fox, 30th 0101, July 4 1515. PLAY OF THE WEEK: Buffet, by Rhys Adrian 8th 0101 & 1201. I Choose Freedom, by Robert Carver, 14th 1901, 15th 0101, 1201. The Dissolution of Marcus Fleishman, by Stephen Davis, 21st 1901, 22nd 0101, 1201. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, by William Shakespeare, in two parts 28th & July 5th 1901, 29th & July 6th 0101, 1201. NO EXCEPTIONS, by Steve May, a monologue at a school about a kid who runs, award-winning script, 29th 1430, 30th 1830, July 1st 1030, 2nd 0230. A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE, by Alan Bennett, 22nd 1915, 23rd 0101, 27th 1515. A PERFECT SPY, by John le Carré, in 15 parts read by the author, Fris (ex 20th) 1445, Sats 0145, 2315, Mons 0530 [try not to think of Margaret Howard as you listen to this...] THE TIME MACHINE, by H G Wells, read in 10 abridged episodes, Suns 2209, Mons 1445, Fris 0945. THE HEAT OF THE DAY, by Elizabeth Bowen continues, Mons 0430, 0815, Fris 2145. VIOLATION, by A W Brighouse, an obscene Victorian essay, 20th 2101, 21st 0215, 0745.

Sport. BBCWS plans extensive coverage of the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh; Wimbledon tennis; World Cup football; Racing; Golf; Test Cricket; in June & July. If you're interested in this, please request a sample copy of the June London Calling from BBC, 630 Fifth Ave., New York NY 10020; this issue has an 8-page detailed insert on all this coverage, which we tend to regard as a nuisance. In fact sports often preempts IN THE MEANTIME, advance program details, Thu 2105, Fri 0150, 1115.

U S A (Andy Sennitt, Denmark) By chance, I caught WINB on March 10th between 1900 and 1930 UTC on 15295. I don't know, nor do I particularly want to, the identity of the 'preacher' who was in the middle of a tirade, but the gist of his message seemed to be that Mrs Aquino, the Roman Catholic Church and the US government were all in some way responsible for enabling the Communists to sweep into a position of power in the Philippines. This isn't the first time I have heard such anti-establishment material on WINB (and I haven't listened often) so I am wondering, in view of the way other US stations seem to have licences revoked for relatively harmless infringements of FCC regulations, how WINB has for so long been allowed to put out this kind of stuff. I am aware of the owner's past connections with Radio Free America, but the hatred this man conveyed was surely equal to anything Radio Tirana has ever transmitted!

(Summary of item on CBS Morning News, Apr 18, via Roger Chambers, DX Ontario, May) In an unprecedented action, a limited number of people at VOA were informed of the US air strikes on Libya about 3 hours before it happened. About a half hour after the strikes, a special editorial was broadcast to Libya (presumably in Arabic) saying as long as the Libyan people tolerated Khaddafy, they would have to suffer the consequences--a thinly veiled call for his overthrow. USIA Dir Charles Wick says this involved last-minute changes in unspecified transmitters; announcers were kept locked up until after the broadcast and it was known the aircraft were returning to their bases. Apparently this caused some consternation at the Pentagon.

(gh) Misc. other items: Dennis Bell, Newsday (via Bill Dymond) reported May 2 that VOA was devoting 60% of its broadcasts to Soviet bloc countries, to Chernobyl. USIA/USIS Newswire, Jan. 15 says not since Armstrong stepped onto the moon has VOA received more letters than in 1985--some 372,405, which is 100,000 more than in 1984 and every other year since 1969. Human Events, Feb 15 (via Benn Kobb) contains a revealing look at how the radical right expects to control VOA as a matter of course, in "Wick Angers Conservatives with Choice for VOA Post." In the NY Times May 19 (via Tom McKeon), Malcom Forbes writes that both RFE and Radio Liberty may have to stop broadcasting by July 4, since appropriations in dollars unexpectedly fall short of expenses in Germany, due to the weaker dollar against Mark.

(Michael Harla, Vineland NJ) It was Thurs May 1, I think, that KYW AM ran a story about a Ukrainian-American group that was attempting to broadcast 'the truth' about Chernobyl into the USSR, using "a radio station in New Orleans, Sunday afternoon Russian time." This could be the WRNO program preceding WORLD OF RADIO, 1230-1300 on 9715. The KYW story mentioned a Dr Leo Rudninski (sp?) of the St Sophia Society; listening to the program, I heard his name and mentions of La Salle University; there are several communities of East European emigrés/expatriates/heritage in greater Philadelphia, and I would say they have as many political concerns as humanitarian.

(Greg Neide & Greg M Earhart) DICK CAVETT'S COMEDY SHOW: WERE-1300 Cleveland Sat 1 pm ET; KFAB-1110 Omaha Sun 10 am-noon CT, + previous week's show Sun 4pm. And WCAU-1210 Philadelphia Sun 10 pm-12 ET.

(April DX Reporter)(Right: Broadcasting, Dec 30, via George Jacobs, MD)

DETAILS OF $5 MILLION GREENBUSH TRANSMITTER PROJECT UNVEILED

Christian Science Publishing Society announces first of three planned short-wave broadcasting ventures

(Submitted by Roger Pettengill, from Bangor (ME) Daily News 21 Feb 86)

In the first of three planned ventures into short-wave broadcasting, the Christian Science Publishing Society on Thursday released details of its plans to build a transmitting site in Greenbush.

The $5 million project, consisting of two 363-foot antennas, a 212-foot antenna, and a one-story building, will be built on 70 acres bought from the Nature Conservancy. It will create about 8 local jobs involving the operation of the equipment: 3 or 4 would be full-time positions and the rest would be part-time, with 2 or 3 persons on the site at any given time, according to John F. Hoagland, manager of the society.

Programs will broadcast 12 to 14 hours a day from Boston in studios housed in the same building as the society's internationally known newspaper, the Christian Science Monitor. The first programs will be in English, with other languages to be added later.

The signal, according to Hoagland, will be "bounced" to the transmitting site by satellite and transmitted from there to Western Europe and the Middle East.

"We know that there's an audience for our type of coverage," he said. "There's a real hungering for independent quality news."

Hoagland said the whole Christian Science Monitor would be presented, with news updates and some religious programming.

The project has not received universal acceptance among the town residents, some of whom have been concerned that the towers will disrupt the view. Concerns have also been expressed that the electrical field generated by the site would be harmful to people's health.

The publishing company disseminated information about the project in two public hearings last fall, and town officials, at least, seem satisfied that it will not endanger residents' health. Furthermore, according to Robert Writenour, Greenbush town manager, the towers will not be located on high ground, and therefore will not "dominate" the view, though they will be visible in the immediate area.

The town's planning board, he said, had voted its support of the transmitter site, and the board of selectmen "have been generally in favor" of it.

Community support was important to the company in deciding where to put the transmitter, said Hoagland, who was confident of the safety of the site.

"In terms of preserving the environment, we feel at peace about it because it's a small operation," he said. "We know the kind of neighbors we're going to be over the long haul and we have to feel we're welcome as neighbors."

According to Hoagland, the society has received the go-ahead from the state Department of Environmental Protection and the Federal Communications Commission. Construction on the site is to begin this spring, with transmission scheduled to start in January. The transmitter is being built by a Swiss company, Brown Boveri, at $1.2 million, and the antennas are being built by TCI of California for $1.6 million. Clanbro Corp. will do the on-site construction.

The society has just begun looking for another site in Texas, where they hope to be operating in two years, said Hoagland. The third transmitter site, he said, will be in Guam.

Finding a site in Maine took three months - considerably less time than the society plans to spend on the Texas project. Some society officials had Maine ties and knew that that was wher they wanted to be. "It was wonderful," said Hoagland. "We didn't look terribly long."

The society currently broadcasts several programs within the United States over public radio stations and also broadcasts outside the country over the Armed Forces Network. In additon, it provides news services to commercial radio stations. Hoagland said the decision to expand into short-wave was a practical one.

"As we looked at the possibilities of news gathering...short-wave made sense," he said. "The listenership worldwide is simply enormous. We felt that this was a natural extension of our press operation."

'Christian Science Monitor' set to go shortwave

Shortwave has yet be become a major factor in American broadcasting. But around the edges, it is beginning to demand some attention. The FCC has issued a construction permit for what would be the 14th shortwave station in the U.S. or its possessions, the 11th authorized since 1980. And not only was the permit issued to an affiliate of a respected force in American journalism—the *Christian Science Monitor*—but the planned station will operate with what is said to be the most powerful nongovernmental transmitter in the U.S.

The permittee is Herald Broadcasting Inc., a nonprofit corporation owned, like the *Monitor*, by the First Church of Christ Scientist. And the station, to be built 30 miles north of Bangor, Me., to broadcast to Europe and Africa, will be only the first of three the new corporation is planning. Annetta Robertson, president of the permittee, said a search is under way for a site in the South for a station that would broadcast to Latin America. The third would broadcast to Asia.

Although construction of the station—at a cost of about $5 million—will mark the church's first venture into broadcast ownership, it is active in the production of radio news programing that is distributed to public and commercial stations and television material that is carried by Independent Network News. Much of the radio material is news based on stories published in the *Monitor*. Robertson said the same source would be tapped for much of the new station's programing, but she also said the station will air some religious programing. The station is expected to go on the air in January 1987, with programs broadcast in English and later in as many as eight other languages to accommodate audiences in Europe and Africa.

The signal should be heard loud and clear. It will broadcast with 500 kw over a four-tiered curtain antenna, which delivers an effective radiated power of 50 megawatts. According to the church's consulting engineer, George Jacobs, the only other broadcast facility with that much power in the U.S. is the Voice of America's shortwave station at Greenville, N.C.

Originally, shortwave stations established in the U.S. broadcast only religious programing. Many still do, some of it on a commercial basis. But beginning with a permit granted to WRNO New Orleans in 1980, some of the shortwave operations began operating on a more conventional commercial basis, broadcasting entertainment and selling time. Robertson said the new Herald station will be entirely subsidized by the church, at least initially. Selling advertising time, however, "has not been ruled out."

Why is the church entering international broadcasting? "Our thought for a long time has been to reach more of the world with the quality of *Monitor* reporting," Robertson said. "We have sources all over the world, and we want to reach a larger audience." □

U S S R (Tim Hendel, Miami, Feb 2) R Moscow attempts comedy: in YOUTH REPORT was a rather heavy-handed sketch in which Rus, the Russian monster was telling about a movie idea he planned to sell to Hollywood. In heavily accented English he explained the plot--beautiful Russian spy'd slip into US, seduce secret service agent, steal plans for latest American toaster. When asked if this plot wasn't a little silly, he replied that he had no doubt Hollywood would buy it.

S A T E L L I T E W A T C H

by Loren Cox

A READER WAS NOT happy with my use of the Scott expedition reference in regard to the 51-L disaster.

Now I really don't know that much about Captain Scott except that his ill-fated attempt and that of his party to be the first men to reach the South Pole is generally taken as the paradigm of failed heroism.

Probably w'd not have thought of Scott and his men in connection with the 51-L disaster had it not been for the playing of the Symphonia Antarctica on the satellite relayed FM station (WFMT) to which I was listening while I was writing.

Evidently Scott made mistakes; and there are obvious differences between the situations of Scott & his men and the astronauts. But both groups were willing to take the gravest risks - those risks taken by individual men & women - as humanity demands them be taken in its quest for fulfillment: which is the essence of heroism.

A GOOD CHANNEL for international news feeds is Ch. 21 on Westar 5. At the moment (1525 UTC, 26/3) watching the EBU feeds from Johannesburg to Paris.

THERE ARE SEVERAL SOURCES for vintage movies on satellite TV, the Nostalgia Channel (despite some technical shortcomings) being the best (incidentally, the NC have announced a TVRO viewing fee of $39.95 per annum, this price including a subscription to a magazine & other materials related to their presentations. Cable subscribers can obtain the printed materials for $19.95 per annum; thus the TVRO user is paying $20 for "viewing rights", but does not have the option of not subscribing to the publications. In any event it seems to be a fair deal /rather similar to something I suggested to the NC/ & I'll probably go along with it, if for no other reason than to insure that the National Broadcast Museum Superstation /which is on the 6.2 MHz subcarrier/ continues to have an outlet). But another source of vintage movies is the American Christian Television System on Spacenet 1, Ch. 15. Olde movies can be both good & fascinating - sometimes just fascinating. Love to examine the props, background detail, all of the era (often) in which the movie was made - sometimes see some lovely 1930's electronic gear, especially in old sci-fi flicks.

BUT BACK TO INTERNATIONAL TV, on Ch. 16 of Spacenet 1 there can be seen the Spanish International Network's "backhaul" feeds.

EVEN WITHOUT ACCESS to the Intelsats there is a fair sampling on international TV to be seen of the domestic "birds", sometimes as a part of the trip from one location in the world to another; makes it possible to collect the the visual identifications (test patterns) of some of the world's broadcasters (e.g., Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen in the BRD).

Am now a regular viewer of the ITV "News at 5:45" (1645 UTC) sometimes anchored by the comely Carol Barnes (Satcom F1/11). Excerpts from the evening ITV "News at Ten" are now shown at 2205 UTC M-F on the same channel. As previously indicated these newsfeeds from London (there is also occasional sports programming) are intended for Australian TV; our being able to see them in the US is the result of a three satellite hop which includes Satcom F1. Since these transmissions are 625 lines/PAL, I wasn't sure how well the video would record on a machine intended for 525 lines/NTSC (we now have a video recorder! - a bit more on that later). It does record, but with a kind of pulsation to the picture (no colour of course/ but perfectly watchable).

RADIO BY SATELLITE continues to take interesting turns on Telstar 303/18. Already on that channel, in addition to the "storecasting" services, we have had FM AMERICA ("America's First Satellite-only Radio Station") & North America One. For a few days in April (sometime has passed from the beginning of the adjacent column to this point) another radio service, STAR TALK, with a 24 hr. all talk format, went up, mikes being manned (and womanned) by personalities from Salt Lake City AM station KTKK (some programming being simulcast with that station). SHORTWAVE RADIO has been a factor in STAR TALK's programming, with pick ups of BBC World Service news being broadcast some hours - propagation permitting. Radio Moscow "news" has also been aired. Don't know what's been used as an inhaler, but the reception mode has not been "ECSS". Hearing signals that have been relayed by satellite on shortwave is not uncommon; but this is the first time I've heard shortwave by satellite / No - I take

that back: I've heard a SW receiver edidently being tuned by someone in London feeding the audio channel on Satcom F1/11. In a very few days operation in April STAR TALK developed a surprisingly large following in the TVRO community, with spillover from the FM AMERICA audience being a major factor. But STAR TALK's existence as an independent broadcasting entity was short lived, being merged with FM AMERICA after about three weeks of operation; thus FMA became all-day talk instead of just for four evening hours (Keith Lamonica's concerned TVRO owners show). How this will affect FMA's stereo plans is not clear: imagine music will be put up on the 6.12 & 6.3 sub-carriers with talk on 5.94 - the ST frequency - with some talk programming simulcast on all frequencies. No further word about FMA's plans to provide Radio Caroline for a US audience. RADIO BY SATELLITE is an evolving and exciting development. Cover a continent (or more) in true high fidelity with only 5 watts! This is a wide open field for anyone wanting to go into broadcasting. Uplinking and transponder time do not come cheaply (it varies from satellite to satellite), but it's a less expensive way of getting on the air (and staying on the air) than setting up and operating a ground AM or FM station (assuming a license can be obtained) with its considerably smaller coverage area. Satellite radio is also free of certain FCC regulations. With the TVRO (RRO) audience now being estimated to be as many as 10 million, I can't understand why broadcasters - established as well as potentially new ones - aren't flocking to satellite, in the case of the former by providing an alternative service to the existing ground station (radio or TV) - an existing ground station cannot uplink itself.

THE SECOND ROUND of hearings before the House Telecommunications sub-committee in regard to the "satellite viewing rights" issue is to occur (shall have occurred) on or about May 21. The programming/cable monopolists & their allies were telling the story that these hearings, in which the position of the consumer is to be presented primarily by Mr Lamonica, would never occur. The proceedings could prove to be most interesting, but getting a bill of the type most favoured by the TVRO community out of committee will not be easy. In promoting desired legislation and bringing pressure to bear on congressional members, many TVRO users for the first time in their lives are becoming aware of the political process and how the Congress works. Writing letters, signing petitions, telephone calls, etc. in an exercise of persuasion that is being conducted, admittedly, against rather large odds. It is another grass roots movement having to contend with a powerful & money-advantaged adversary. So another bunch of rednecked hicks will descend upon Washington in the May month singing "Don't t scramble mah TV".

THERE SEEMS TO BE SOMETHING in the American psyche that is resistive to paying someone for the privilege of watching a television program or listening to a radio program that is being picked up by one's own receiving equipment. Paying for cable service is something else: there is something tangible there that is being provided by someone else - a cable - to bring one the programming. A system of freely available and First Amendment protected broadcasting can certainly spoil a people. Some people.

A NUMBER OF YEARS AGO when the notion of "pay television" was first being considered there were those who predicted that the American people would end up paying for exactly the same sort of programming, including commercials, that they were then getting for free. And this is indeed beginning to come to pass. A service like the soon to be encrypted Arts & Entertainment Network is as saturated with commercials as is any commercial network presentation. Paying to watch commercials as received on one's own equipment seems to be the ultimate insult to the home TVRO owner - no, not quite: the ultimate insult is having part of one's payment (for "premium service" or no) kicked back to some cable company. (This is how HBO handle their home TVRO subscriptions.)

ABOUT THAT TERM: TVRO. It has come to mean a satellite television receiving terminal. But, of course, any television receiver and any associated antenna, etc., can be said to constitute a Television Receive Only terminal.

WESTAR 4 provides interesting Saturday evening viewing. I start @ 7:30 pm ET with "Agronsky & Co." on Ch. 17 (used to be one of my SW "musts" via AFRTS - no longer there being replaced by MBS's "Newsbreakers" - which I listen to on AFRTS via satellite / tune Satcom F2/22 5.94 MHz). Following A&C we go Ch. 16 for the locally produced news show from KRON-TV in San Francisco; excellent way of keeping in touch with the SF scene; also get to see attractive oriental anchor person Emerald Yeh. Evidently this program is put up for the benefit of the Network (NBC) who may wish to use portions of it for other news programs. Then follows the opportunity to select programming from the PBS feeds on this satellite - a situ-

ation PBS would like to end by scrambling these channels, leaving one only with the profferings of a ground PBS outlet - in the event there is one in your vicinity. As I understand it, approx. 16% of the PBS funding comes from the public treasury; and yet they would deny their programming to a significant number of that public - watch a ground station or don't watch (I wouldn't mind watching the local one if I could see it all that well. It is only reasonable to want to watch/hear a video/audio program in the best possible fidelity available. Also, the local PBS station has some pecular scheduling practices; and as I've mentioned before, I've encountered PBS programming heretofore unknown to me. In any event, PBS (& NPR) in any form may not be around very much longer.)

"CAPTAIN MIDNIGHT" TAKES AIM at HBO and hits: According to TV and press reports, in the wee hours of 27/4 (about 12:30 am ET), a message appeared on the HBO-EAST feed proclaiming: "Good Evening HBO from Captain Midnight. $12.95 a month? No way! (Showtime-Movie Channel Beware.)" I have heard previously of intermittent jamming of HBO since scrambling commenced, but evidently this is the first instance of an actual message being superimposed on the HBO transmission. It lasted about five minutes. Just observed a (soon to be scrambled) CNN report showing what was supposed to have been this illicit transmission: picture was colour bars with character generated message thereon. How easily could this have been accomplished? According to an engineer CNN interviewed it may have been done with nothing more than "a handfull of Radio Shack parts". I doubt that a hobbyist with simple equipment and a receiving type dish could have accessed a transponder, certainly with the requisite power that would have been needed for this particular operation. /AND will no doubt be a hot topic of conversation on tonight's TVRO talk shows. ...And it was. According to FM AMERICA - which officially condemns the act (although with something of a smile) - the deed was perpetrated at a commercial uplinking facility by a person known to FMA (Keith Lamonica). This person may appear on tonight's (29/4) broadcast. Actually the act is indefensible, and only serves further to discredit the TVRO community in the eyes of the generally misinformed public, the message being conveyed by the media: Disgruntled Back-Yard Dish Owner, No Longer Able To Steal Their Programming, Sabotages Home Box Office. (NBC LONDON have just put up a news broadcast from MOSCOW TV with a translator in the London Studio, evidently in anticipation of some word about the nuke power station meltdown incident, but no mention; just some video essays on anti-American themes / 29/4, W5/21.) Anyone with any familiarity with the technology and the type of equipment required for the Midnight stunt would recognize the absurdity of this.

FOLLOWING THE HOME TVRO "viewing rights" story is not unlike keeping up with the developments in a daily soap opera. A new topic of conversation almost every day - some development on the legislative or judicial front, or a battle between some segments of, or persons involved with leadership roles in, the home TVRO community and industry, or something like the Captain's fun caper - in and of itself harmless, but very very illegal. Like the SWL community, the world of home TVRO has its gifted, able & intelligent advocates, blessed - if that is the word - in some instances with rather large egos. Right now there is a movement under way to bring together the various factions and individuals whose quarrels and bickering have prevented the home TVRO interests from facing their advisaries with a united front. A TVRO "summit meeting" (of all things) is supposed to occur before the May 21 hearings in an effort to co-ordinate strategies and temporarily to put differences aside as larger objectives are being pursued.

6 MAI) NOW WE UNDERSTAND the second set of sat "viewing rights" hearings will not occur until about 12 Juin - seems that CBS will not be able until then to present their bogus statement to the Committee, whose chairman, Wirth, seems less than totally concerned about getting a home TVRO favourable bill onto the floor. And the "summit" has temporarily fallen through - due allegedly to scheduling conflicts among the participants.

IN THE PAST FEW DAYS two new video services have come up. Very promising is CSS (The Caribbean Super Station/Caribbean Satellite Service), presently being uplinked from Orlando in the US, but will have studios and uplinking facilities in Aruba. A commercial operation, the station's function is to promote tourism in Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire as well as business investment in the islands. Local businesses are also advertised (note opium openly advertised for sale in an Aruba drug store). The programming consists of travelogues, movies, rock videos, musical shows by what appears to be local nightclub talent, old syndicated American TV shows (e.g. "Peter Gunn") AND a morning, noon and evening segment of CNN news. The service operates 24 hours per day and will not be scrambled. We

welcome the CSS to the etherwaves. The station is currently up on Westar 5, Ch. 16 - a channel that has carried some international news feeds which appear to have moved to Ch. 14. Another home TVRO dedicated service that has come up is The Movie Network, initially running two movies each evening beginning at 8 pmE. The problem encountered by services of this sort is obtaining rights to current cinematograph shows (impossible) or even recent ones (virtually impossible). Generally they're left with nothing much but public domain stuff from which to construct programming. Not necessarily, at least for a viewer like me, a losing situation. A good movie is a good movie, be it a year old, or twenty years old or forty years old. The Movie Network is to be found on Spacenet One, Ch. 13. Other satellite delivered broadcasting services - some entertainment, some specialized - have been making tentative appearances or are in the planning stage. Satellite TV/Radio is a wide open field for broadcasting pioneers: with some imagination - and the necessary funding, of course - the sky is literally the limit. Good ideas don't necessarily need a lot of money to get them going or to be successful. Keith Lamonica (FM AMERICA) began broadcasting from his apartment and then from a garage. And I've just heard of a fellow who's doing video from his house trailer ("Tuttle Vision") during the wee hours of Sunday morning on Satcom 4, Ch. 24 - reported to be "fascinating".

13 MAI) IS THIS A COLUMN OR A DIARY? The twists & turns in the home TVRO story change virtually on a daily basis: difficult to write in a coherent way; be up-to-date. THE TOKIO SUMMIT afforded some nice video in the form of pool newsfeeds. Some Japanese TV was put up between the reports, interviews, etc. To be denied access to this sort of material by scrambling or whatever, for me, would be a far greater loss than the loss of HBO, Showtime et al. My eyes light up when I behold a BRIGHTSTAR feed from London coming up with ITV, BBC-TV or whatever. Since the Chernobyl accident in the USSR we have been treated to newsfeeds from the Swedish and BRD TV networks as well as all or most of the Moscow TV evening news program (BREMЯ) - the latter following the "ITV News @ 5:45" on F1/11, sometimes on W5/21. BUT A NEW SERPENT has entered our satellite garden (potentially the most deadly) to put an end to all of this: I mean the House Bill that has caused so much concern to the VHF/UHF Scanner hobbyist community: HR3378. A rider has been added to that bill which would effectively outlaw virtually all satellite delivered services to individual "dish" owners. It

MAKES IT ILLEGAL TO RECEIVE CERTAIN AUDIO AND VIDEO SIGNALS TRANSMITTED BY SATELLITE: RESTRICTIONS MAY INVOLVE RADIO, NETWORK FEEDS, BACKHAULS, FOREIGN TRANSMISSIONS AND TELECONFERENCES. Presumably it will be illegal even to have the capability of receiving any of these possibly forbidden transmissions, so, even though the home TVRO owner may have paid the outrageous fee to HBO or whomever for their service, he still could not have his system. Yesterday (12/5) TVRO advocates in Washington managed to get "radio" and "network feeds" removed from the forbidden listening/viewing; but my favorite viweing/listening - "backhauls" & "foreign transmissions" - remain. It is obvious that the attempt to outlaw "foreign transmissions" by satellite as fare for the home TVRO user is directed primarily toward Canadian TV & radio programming transmitted by satellite: why, one can see HBO's "Fraggle Rock" in the clear on Anik D, and US commercial network programming is available there also (tho' not much longer). Also any attempts at Intelsat reception would be illegal. The enforcement agent for these ridiculous prohibitions would presumably be your friendly cable company. "Dish" owners, are you prepared for the midnight knock upon your door by the cable gestapo? Or suppose they show up sooner and catch me listening to Lister Sinclair or watching Barbara Frum? Crime of crimes! Unfortunately a "dish" cannot be so well hidden as could a radio around which the French partisans would huddle during WWII furtively listening to the BBC or ABSIE./ THE THRUST of all of HR3378 is, presumably, to insure privacy of "sensitive", "proprietary" communications. But to deny to the radio hobbyist large portions of the RF spectrum for his exploration will not accomplish this: anyone wishing to intercept audio or video or data transmissions with an ulterior motive in view will certainly continue to do so. How will HR 3378 affect that antenna farm at the Soviet embassy? And would it really stop an agency bent upon, say, stealing the information contained in the Networks' "raw" news feeds? Of course not!

MORE ON "CAPTAIN MIDNIGHT": opinion now has it that the deed was accomplished from a commercial uplinking facility somewhere in Texas. With the HBO uplink running the nominal nighttime power of 150 watts, CM was able to override the HBO uplink singal and access the transponder by using the nominal daytime uplinking power of 300 watts. Actually a transponder is vulnerable to being zapped if hit with too much RF from the uplink transmitter: so the Cap-

tain, presumably, had he wished, could have totally disabled HBO's East Coast Feed transponder. A few people called into FM AMERICA claiming to be CM; after any "terrorist" act there usually several claiming credit for it. The only seemingly authentic message from the Captain was heard on the evening of 9/5 via a tape played on the Independent Satellite Television Network (yet another new video service for the home TVRO community; up nightly for four hours on Spacenet 1/1, 8 pmE; programming thus far is photographed talk mostly on TVRO issues; star of the station is the dynamic & eloquent Chuck Dawson who holds forth on Friday evenings). The tape, which contained a quite rational statement from the Captain in synthesized speech, was very soon after receipt turned over to the FBI, a copy having quickly been made to play on the air. The Captain, like nearly all of the rest of the home TVRO community has no objection to paying an appropriate (i.e. fair, just) fee for receiving "premium" programming: the objection is to the shabby treatment home TVRO users have gotten from these programmers, requiring them to purchase a needlessly expensive technologically obsolescent decoder and to pay an excessive viewing fee (a kick-back, in HBO's case, going to a cable entity). IF THE CONCERNS (AND WHAT THEY DEEM THEIR RIGHTS) OF THE HOME TVRO COMMUNITY ARE NOT ADDRESSED TO THEIR SATISFACTION IN CONGRESS AND/OR THE COURTS, THERE MAY WELL INDEED COMMENCE ACTS OF PROTEST (THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT BEING A MODEL) COMPARED TO WHICH THE "CAPTAIN MIDNIGHT" CAPER WILL BE MILD INDEED. Again, the real issue isn't how much the home user of a satellite receiving device will have to pay to watch some movie of greater or lesser merit, but who is ultimately to CONTROL the public's airwaves both from the standpoint of programming on those airwaves - what in the way of entertainment & information will be disseminated to the public via radio & television (and not just that which is radiated from satellites) - as well as access to those airwaves for viewing & listening by an American public that traditionally has known no restrictions in this regard: the government and certainly no commercial entity has ever heretofore sought the power to impose such restrictions.

THUS FAR I HAVE SENT a total of $20 to satellite TV/radio programmers - and that for a "membership" in Lamonica's FM AMERICA. Glib, brash, engaging, infuriating, can of Bud in hand, calling 'em the way he sees 'em, Lamonica each evening takes aim with his verbal slingshot on the enemies of those of us with private satellite earth terminals. The nation should come to know him better as he proffers testimony at the 12 June Congressional hearing. I urge any reader with access to C-SPAN to tune in for the anticipated fireworks. Anyone concerned with the future of the electronic media in this country should find the proceedings enlightening, to say the least (am assuming these words see the light of day before 12/6).

"CAPTAIN ELEVEN PM"?? During the final hour of the Independent Satellite Television Network broadcast the evening the "Captain Midnight" statement was played there were several brief periods during which the picture was blacked out - no more than a few seconds at a time. The story is this was intentional interference, achieved by means of radar equipment: not as sophisticated an undertaking as CM's, but still something that couldn't be done with a "backyard dish". Other than a demonstration of someone's sense of fun, the reason for such a jamming exercise is not clear. UNINTENTIONAL JAMMING of a satellite may become something of a problem when two degree spacing between birds becomes uniform across the Clarke belt. Understand two degree spacing is more of a problem for uplinking than for reception. The CM caper was almost bound to occur; and, of course, the cable monoploy slime are making the most of it with dire warnings about national security, etc. - which is always a possibility, but was not the motivation which produced "Captain Midnight" or any imitators he may spawn. Unfortunately the home TVRO community is put on the defensive, have something else to explain, when all of their energies

SHOULD BE DIRECTED TOWARD EXPOSING THE CABLE/MEDIA MONOPOLISTS AND THEIR PLANS TO CREATE AN AMERICA TOTALLY DEPENDENT ON "METERED" - BY THEM - NEWS AND INFORMATION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

A SANYO MODEL VCR7250 video recorder featuring "Beta hi-fi/Super Beta" is now in operation at this QTH. Video reproduction not up to professional standards, but evidently good for a home machine; audio reproduction superb. And great now to have a a way of capturing for preservation some of the more interesting sights I see radiated from the "birds": especially go after news feeds, items from foreign television, chyrons (the video equivalent of "air checks"), some "closed circuit" feeds and some regular programs (e.g., last evening /15-5/ I caught THE FRANTICS in a "Four on the floor" repeat on CBC Televsion). All of this viewing could be rendered illegal and presumably punishable by the vile HR3378. Not only am I potential criminal, I'm producing evidence of potentially criminal behaviour! IF only I'd started sooner!

execution was to be in this manner: The input to the modulator of the various signal frequencies would be mixed, in turn, with the output from a [illegible] circuit for receiving requiring [illegible] of the manipulation. Against these frequencies would beat the local oscillator, range 20,500 to 40,000 kc. The only circuit

radio equipment forum

CONDUCTED BY LOREN COX, JR 1106 CLEVELAND AVE LEXINGTON, KY 40505

THERE WERE FINE RECEIVERS of other eras, the '30s, '40s and '50s; and we like to think of the ways these receivers, both "entertainment" and "communications" types, were just as good, or even superior, to our good radios of today. Audio quality is usually the feature of the older (vacuum tube) receivers that is most praised. Generally, audio outputs were higher, selectivity was not as tight as it is today (not being necessary for program listening), thus permitting more of the signal to reach the receiver's detector stage in tact, and vacuum tubes (to many ears) just produce better sound. The theoretical limit of sensitivity was achieved fairly early in the game, with adequate sensitivity being possible with fairly simple circuits. The usual extended frequency range superhet would exhibit good to adequate sensitivity and gain on the lower frequencies but would be no better than fair to poor on the highest frequencies. But a vacuum tube receiver can be just as sensitive as a solid-state receiver on the HF bands. There is, however, one respect in which today's receivers - even lower priced ones - win hands down over virtually all of their predecessors: that is in the area of frequency stability. The development of low-cost frequency synthesis techniques permits us to enjoy stability that could only be dreamed about by shortwave listeners and radio hobbyists of the past. The ideal of "crystal controlled stability" at any frequency is now a reality - and, I suppose, taken for granted by people who have recently taken up shortwave listening with many of the new receivers. But the older among us, plagued through most of our listening lives with "driftmasters", cannot fail to be impressed with, and extremely appreciative of, the degree of frequency stability found in the ICOMs, Kenwoods and Yaesus - and in synthesized portables like the Sonys.

CONCOMITANT OF frequency stability in today's receivers is unprecedented dial accuracy, with frequencies readable, by electronic means, often to .1 kHz, digitally presented. Do you realize, kids, we used to consider ourselves lucky if, with most receivers, we could read a frequency to within 50 kHz? For anything approaching accurate frequency determination, an accessory device, a frequency meter (O.T.s will remember the BC221), was necessary. The situation was somewhat improved when the "100 kc crystal calibrator" became standard in the better "double-dialed" radios - but fiddling manipulation and the construction of tuning charts for non-ham ranges was still necessary. But "determining the frequency", now made automatic, was a part of the fun and a measure of one's expertise. Of course, as I believe has been pointed out by the previous editor of this column, the digital frequency displays on today's receivers are not reading the received frequency but a frequency determined by the receiver's local oscillator, which more or less coincides with the received frequency.

It might be asked: what degree of frequency accuracy in his receivers does the SWL require in order satisfactorily to pursue his hobby? Dare he report a station's frequency to the DX press without being accurate to the .1 of a kHz? The long desired frequency accuracy among both hams and SWLs was to one kHz, achieved finally in the Collins designs. More recently there have been professional receivers with readouts to 10 and even 1 Hz. There are no doubt laboratory situations requiring this sort of accuracy, but for the SWL it really serves no practical purpose. But maybe there are those among us who have an aesthetic appreciation of a string of glowing blue, red or green numbers across the front of their radios. (What has been the most pleasing to look at of recent SWL receivers? I would vote for the Yaesu FRG7000.)

Our modern receivers can, and do, have their deficiencies, but frequency stability and tuning accuracy need not be among them. Even the worst among them, semi-synthesized and Wadley Loop types, are very much superior in these respects to all previous types except those of the Collins design (crystal controlled first oscillator). I was amazed at the stability and tuning accuracy of the FRG7 in comparison to anything I had previously used (except the Collins 51J, which, not having a product detector, was more difficult to operate as a CW/SSB receiver than was the Frog 7).

A MODE OF RECEPTION which the stability of today's better SWL receivers has made possible is, of course, "non-synchronous heterodyne detection" (this, in conjunction with the near universal incorporation of product detectors in today's receivers) - that is, selecting the upper or lower sideband of a full carrier AM signal and demodulating that sideband by means of a locally generated oscillator (BFO). Many years ago, playing around with the old Hammarlund HQ150, I observed that if a full

carrier signal suffering from selective fading distortion was tuned in with the BFO on and zero beat audio fidelity was considerably improved. Unfortunately, conversion oscillator drift in the HQ150 was such that the signal could not be held zero beat except for brief periods of time (and the higher the frequency the briefer). But I had discovered the reception technique professional monitors had been using since WWII days. So, began a some 20 years quest for a receiver that would permit me what was being called "exalted carrier" reception. The Collins 51J I acquired, despite considerably improved stability over the HQ150, was none too satisfactory (incorporation of a product detector would have helped). The Frogs (7 & 7000) I've had were fairly good "ECSSive" machines (especially the latter because of its better selectivity), but too drifty for unattended reception in this mode. The next receiver obtained was the ICOM R70 which combines very well the requisite stability and demodulation facilities for "non-synchronous heterodyne detection".

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Short-Wave Claims Under Scrutiny

The Better Business Bureau is giving attention to the claims of a few manufacturers of all-wave receivers to determine whether some of the claims made are extravagant.

The Bureau states that "in a few instances claims made for the short-wave outfits have failed to take into consideration the limitations imposed by atmospheric and local conditions."

Don't worry ICOM, Yaesu, Kenwood, Bearcat, etc. This is from the June 18, 1932 issue of Radio World.

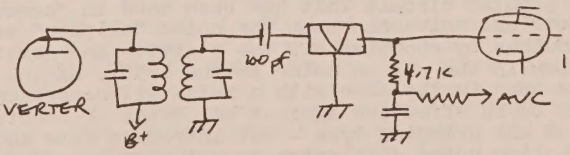
Michael Harla, NJ: (re an ICOM ad in February QST:) They (ICOM) claim that the battery-supported programming of the R71A and their current Ham transceivers (yes, that battery) allows for convenient updating if band assignments change. They also predict a maximum life of several hundred years for the keep-alive battery. This is interesting in that it's already known how to enable most of these new transceivers for general coverage transmit (for example, see "Survival Radio" in the March '86 Popular Communications). And, even if I don't live 600 years, I'd still be concerned about that battery.

(Other matters:) I sympathize with Gary Hickerson's search for the right voltage regulator for his R70. It's hard to keep straight the multitude of standard and proprietary ICs, and all the different package styles. As with auto parts, the most helpful thing may be to remove the part in question (if it's not too hard) and take it, with a schematic or other circuit information, to the parts store. ((I can attest to the desirability of doing this, having been for a number of years a person behind the counter at your "friendly parts distributor" - lc.))

Finally, I'd like to revise my ceramic filter modification for "hollow-state" radios (RIB 106). With the circuit I was using then I had too much signal loss. My guess was there was an impedence mismatch between the filter and the IF transformer, or possibly the input capacitance of the filter was de-tuning the transformer (or both). My understanding of the "impedence" concept is still pretty sketchy, and I haven't yet found a book to help me with that in general, or with ceramic filters in particular. Anyhow, reducing the input capacitor to 100 pf seemed to make things hunky-dory. The output resistor (4.7 k) is high for this kind of filter but seems to work OK.

With my Hallicrafters inhaling signals again, and the improved selectivity, I can appreciate this radio more. It does a very good job from 3-10 MHz. Sometimes it delivers a cleaner output than my R70 does on the same signal (this isn't an exact comparison since I use different antennas for each receiver). Medium Wave performance is marginal - probably my antenna is too short. Also, above 19 m, the radio fades - typical, as I understand it.

((For information on generally available ceramic filters one may obtain the catalogue of the muRata Corporation of America, 1148 Franklin Rd, SE, Marietta, GA 30-067. Indicates impedences, shape factors, insertion losses - lc.))



MIKE'S IMPROVED FILTER CIRCUIT

WE HAVE RECEIVED information from several sources in regard to the Norris X-10 dual-speed cassette recorder. According to Don Moman (Alberta, Canada), this recorder has been available for as little as 19.88 CAN$. Agreeing with other reviewers of this unit, he says: "...it behaves like a cheap little cassette but for the price and the purpose it seems fine. In the standard mode it plays and records like any other casette. In the X-TEN mode the motor speed is reduced drastically AND you now record on either one of two tracks (that's what the two position X-TEN switch does). It's

basically a stereo head but it's only used for mono so you double the recording time. You now have two separate programs on each side of the tape. A stereo erase head can't quite fully erase a mono track so I'd suggest using blank tapes and sticking to the X-TEN format so you reduce signal pickup from a previously recorded but not completely erased track. Or you can erase the tapes in the standard mode."

Another Canadian, Bernard Madela from Ontario, a listener to World of Radio, also writes about this recorder, available, he says, from Tape-worm Inc. in Rockville, MD for $49.95 and from the manufacturer, AMTEK, Inc. for $20.00 plus $4.00 for shipping. He adds: "...there is no tone control. Neither is there a tape counter nor an auxillary input jack." Presumably the "mike" input would have to be modified to a "line" input. "Finally, the recorder doesn't play/record tapes 10 times longer (i.e. a 60-minute tape recording for 600 minutes) as advertised, but 6 to 7 times longer. (Mechanically) the performance is very good. I've never had a tape snagged (after five months of frequent use with cheap tapes). And there is a speed adjustment control for the playback mode, which comes in handy when you're listening to shortwave programs recorded when reception is poor. All in all, the Norris X-TEN is probably worth the retail price when you consider that a recorder with comparable capabilities costs $130.00 plus.... AMTEK also sells full length novels for $9.95, a fraction of the price of conventional recordings (requiring several cassettes). This is pretty revolutionary for the blind!"

AMTEK's address/phone: 420 Chipeta Way, Suite 100, Salt Lake City, UT 84108/ (801) 581 9881. Recorded book catalogue must be requested when ordering. The recorder has been available in Canada from London Drugs for the price Mr Moman indicated. It should be very useful for the shortwave listener and UHF/VHF monitor enthusiast who wishes to record extended periods of monitoring.

WHAT IS A SCANNER? Any radio hobbyist knows that: a receiver, usually UHF/VHF (although some HF receivers now have this capability) that electronically scans between a group of pre-programmed frequencies or between a range of frequencies with pre-set upper and lower limits. Scanners are a fairly recent development. And yet, in radio publications of the late '20s and early '30s there were a number of references to "scanners": much experimentation with scanners. Of course, a "scanner" then was a large disc containing a spiral of apetures. Its function: when spun at a specific RPM rate to produce (or reproduce) a mechanically scanned television picture.

****"NEEDED SHORT-WAVE IMPROVEMENTS" was the title of an editorial by Hugo Gernsback in the January, 1935 issue of Short Wave Craft. What were the big problems with shortwave reception in those days and to what degree have they been overcome? First mentioned by Hugo was "man-made static. This is the great 'bug-a-boo' of short-wave reception today. Parsitic noises such as caused by electrical appliances in the building, passing cars and busses, electric motors, trolley cars, etc., all give rise to a noise level which often destroys or badly mars reception." Fifty years ago there was experimentation with "noise-cancelling" antennas as a means of dealing with this problem - which, needless to say, is still with us. Gernsback called for the development of noise elimination circuits to be built into radios. The first step in this direction, which occurred at about this time, was the development of the Lamb Noise Silencer to eliminate impulse noise. Consisting of a "noise amplifier" and a "noise rectifier", the effect of this circuit is to silence the receiver for the durations of the noise pulses. Among the commercially built receivers that incorporated this circuit was the Hallicrafters SX28; it is generally effective against ignition noise, and is the basis of the noise blankers found in today's receivers and transceivers. The most popular circuit that has been used in "communications" receivers for combatting electrical noise has been the noise "clipper" or "limiter" which attenuates noise impulses by chopping off the positive and negative peaks. It was the most popular weapon in the war on noise in the 1950s, having the advantage of requiring far few parts than is the case with a noise silencer/blanker. Noise attenuators of this type tend to be effective against all types of electrical interference - the pulsing as well as the grinding type - but introduce some audio distortion. But the truly 100% effective noise eliminator is not what ere was, nor is, nor probably ere shall be.

The next needed improvement in shortwave listening for Gernsback was a means of dealing with fading signals. The (then) relatively recent development of automatic volume control tended to even out changes in signal level. But it was felt that greater sensitivity was necessary in order to improve the efficiency of AVC systems. Sensitivity was not so much the problem. What was needed was a more efficient detection system; which we now have: heterodyne detection. The effects of fading are much diminished, with intelligible audio recoverable from very weak signals.

Concomitant of the fading problem, Gernsback speaks of "days in which short-wave reception is exceedingly poor. We may have several weeks of excellent foreign reception followed by days where it is almost impossible to pick up foreign stations, even though they are on the air and going 'full blast'!" The vagaries of RF propagation - indeedindeed the perennial limitation of the shortwave medium, and one the best of receiving equipment can be helpless to overcome. In 1935 the suspected culprit was "'sunspot' activity" - later, of course, confirmed in the sense that it is solar magnetic storm phenomena that bring about the ups and downs in shortwave reception that can prevail for several days at a time. But the theory about "sunspots" at the time was somewhat mistaken, being regarded as the disrupters of the atmosphere's reflective layers instead of enforcers of them. Our best extended periods of reception are at times of sunspot maxima. In an effort to compensate for reduced reception possibilities that all too frequently occur, Gernsback recommended transmitter changes - principally use of higher power levels. Gernsback was on the right track, but as we know there are times when even multi-megawatters can't make it through. The technique that has been devised at the transmitting end to compensate for shifting propagation conditions is to alter the angle of radiation of the antenna array. It has long been believed that this technique has been used by Radio Moscow, the most propitious angle of radiation being selected by means of a reading of the backscatter.

As an aid to the listener to keep him apprised of reception conditions, Gernsback proposed the issuance of "Radio Intensity Maps", which would be similar to weather charts, indicating "highs" and "lows" for radio reception instead of areas of high and low pressure. Well, nothing quite like that has ever been devised, but we have pretty accurate propagation forecasts and reports (e.g., WWV's "Geomagnetic conditions for the past 24 hours...")

The last needed shortwave improvement Mr Gernsback mentioned was a receiver operating feature he called "automatic bandspread", i.e. bandspread immediately available at any frequency via a single tuning control. Don't know how he thought this might be effectuated. Of course our 30 band receivers provide us "bandspread" tuning of each 1 MHz range. And some manufacturers have provided tuning controls with variable tuning rates determined by the speed with which the tuning knob is turned. Is that something new? My 1936 Philco (contemporaneous with Gernsback's writing) and my 1938 Truetone have this feature. "By continuous automatic bandspreading, the tuning will, of course, not be nearly as fine, and the public will become better educated to the thrills of short-wave reception, programs from overseas, speeches and lectures by famous old-world experts, etc."

O the charms of shortwave radio!

I AM NOT NORMALLY A VIEWER of "Donahue", but for the past couple of days his guest has been velvety Vladimir of the Soviet propaganda apparatus. Pozner is visiting New York, seeing the city in which he grew up and where he attended public school for the first time in well over thirty years. Playing pseudo-candor with "Mr Sensitivity", Pozner gave his usual felicitous performance (he has held his own with more agressive inquisitors than Phil), and with his well known adroitness deflected unfriendly questions from the audience. In stating what he said were his personal opinions on some matters (e.g., any Jew who wants to leave the country - with one notable exception - should be permitted to do so forthwith), he conceded with a wry smile that his every word and act was being monitored by his masters. Vis-a-vis the USSR: Has anyone ever considered that we are in a way fortunate that the USSR has the socio-economic system it has? What if a dynamic "free-enterprise" economy were functioning in that country instead of the corrupt, inefficient bureaucracy that is Communistic enterprise? As it is, the USSR poses no threat to the USA in the market places of the world; our severe competetion in that area is from other Capatalistic states, most notably in the Far East. An economically powerful Soviet Union would be an even graver threat to American interests, even more capable of realizing the old Russian geopolitical ambitions, than is the present Soviet state, which is merely (merely?) a great military power. (The "Donahue" satellite feed is on Westar 5, Ch. 15 @ 9:00 am EP, repeated @ 10:00 am.)

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING is a course offered by Univ of New Haven, West Haven CT, in 1986-87, one of many valuable courses in the Comms Dept for students with a serious interest in global comms. Includes not only SWBC but goes beyond to international television transmission. Any potential Communications major should consider UNH. This course, CO 416, will cover a wide range of topics--policies affecting frequency allocation, prominent stations such as BBC, VOA, RM, and future development of SWBC. For more information contact Prof. Steven Raucher, Communications Dept., University of New Haven, 300 Orange Ave., West Haven CT 06516 (Alan R Plotnick, Hamden CT, May 21, 1985)

DOMESTIC INFORMATION & ASSOCIATED LISTENING

EDITED BY: Kraig W. Krist, 6200 Wilson Blvd., Apt 1019, Falls Church, VA 22044. ContRIButions to DIAL should be sent to the above address. Editor comments appear as (KWK).

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL(continuing):(Thanks to The Sporting News via Ken Collins, Atlanta GA and Bruce MacGibbon, Gresham OR for their assistance.) BALTIMORE ORIOLES: Flagship Station WFBR-1300(Baltimore MD), WNAV-1430(Annapolis MD), WCEM-1240(Cambridge MD), WTBO-1450(Frostburg MD), WFMD-930(Frederick MD), WARK-1490(Hagerstown MD), WASA-1330(Havre de Grace MD), WHDG-103.7(Havre de Grace MD), WPTX-920(Lexington Park MD), WETT-1590(Ocean City MD), WSBY-960(Salisbury MD), WFCO-1450(Thurmont MD), WTTR-1470(Westminster MD), WTOP-1500(Washington DC), WIOO-1000(Carlisle PA), WCBG-1590(Chambersburg PA), WPDC-1600(Elizabethtown PA), WHVR-1280(Hanover PA), WHGB-1400(Harrisburg PA), WLPA-1490(Lancaster PA), WLBR-1270(Lebanon PA), WOYK-1350(York PA), WKAV-1400(Charlottesville VA), WSVS-800 & 104.7(Crewe VA), WFVA-1230 & 101.5(Fredericksburg VA), WDDY-1420 (Gloucester VA), WHAP-1340(Hopewell/Petersburg VA), WKWI-101.7(Kilmarnock VA), WAGE-1200(Leesburg VA), WLCC-106.3(Luray VA), WLVA-590(Lynchburg VA), WPEX-1490(Norfolk VA), WJMA-1340(Orange VA), WVJZ-96.7 (Orange VA), WGGM-1410(Richmond VA), WROV-1240(Roanoke VA), WQRA-94.3(Warrenton VA), WAYB-1490(Waynesboro VA), WDOV-1410(Dover DE), WILM-1450(Wilmington DE), WCST-1010 & 93.5(Berkeley Springs WV), WKOY-1240(Bluefield WV), WXVA-1550 & 98.3(Charles Town WV), WEPM-1340(Martinsburg WV), WCGC-1270(Charlotte NC), WFAI-1230(Fayetteville NC), WKEW-1400(Greensboro NC), WHKY-1290(Hickory NC), WCBQ-1340(Oxford NC) WPTF-680(Raleigh NC), WEED-1390(Rocky Mount NC), WAAV-980(Wilmington NC), WIOD-610(Miami FL) BOSTON RED SOX: WPLM-99.1(Plymouth MA), WTIC-1080(Hartford CT) CALIFORNIA ANGELS: KMPC-710(Los Angeles CA) CHICAGO WHITE SOX: WMAQ-670(Chicago IL), WTAQ(Spanish)-1300(LaGrange IL) CLEVELAND INDIANS: WAKR-1590 (Akron OH) DETROIT TIGERS: WJR-760(Detriot MI) KANSAS CITY ROYALS: WIBW-580(Topeka KS) MILWAUKEE BREWERS: WTMJ-620(Milwaukee WI) MINNESOTA TWINS: WCCO-830(Minneapolis MN) NEW YORK YANKEES: WABC-770(New York NY), WHAM-1180(Rochester NY), WPOP-1410 (Hartford CT), WWKB-1520(Buffalo NY) OAKLAND A'S: KBRG-104.9(San Francisco CA), KSFO-560(San Francisco CA) SEATTLE MARINERS: KIRO-710(Seattle WA) TEXAS RANGERS: WBAP-820(Fort Worth TX) TORONTO BLUE JAYS: CJCL-1430(Toronto ON), CJSB-540(Ottawa ON), CKLY-910(Lindsay ON) ATLANTA BRAVES: WSB-750(Atlanta GA) CINCINNATI REDS: WCHS-580(Charleston WV), WGNT-930(Huntington WV), WHIO-1290(Dayton OH), WLW-700(Cincinnati OH) HOUSTON ASTROS: KTRH-740(Houston TX) LOS ANGELES DODGERS: KABC-790(Los Angeles CA), KDWN-720(Las Vegas NV), KPMC-1560(Bakersfield CA), KTNQ-1020(Spanish)(Los Angeles CA) MONTREAL EXPOS: CFCF-600(Montreal PQ), CKAC(French)-730(Montreal PQ) NEW YORK METS: WHN-1050(New York NY), WKOL-1570(Amsterdam NY) PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES: WCAU-1210(Philadelphia PA) SAN DIEGO PADRES: KFMB-760(San Diego CA) SAN FRANCISCO GIANTS: KIQI(Spanish)-1010(San Francisco CA), KNBR-680(San Francisco CA)

Softcasting(Computer Shopper via Ken Collins, Atlanta GA)(KWK: The following stations transmit FREE computer programs over their facilities. I suggest that one write the stations for additional information.) WMER-1440(Portland ME), WVAQ-102.0(Morgantown WV), WBAG-1150(Burlington NC), WQIQ-1590 (Philadelphia PA), KMPS-1300 & 94.1(Seattle WA), KMGC-102.9(Dallas TX), WWTC-1280(Minneapolis-St. Paul MN), KZST-100.1(Santa Rosa CA), WEEI-590(Boston MA)

AD AGE ON THE AIR(Charles Weiss, South Euclid OH) "A capsule report on the latest advertising and marketing trends airs daily on WMCA-570(New York NY) at 7:50 a.m. The live broadcast, part of WMCA's 'Breakfast with Bob & Betty' format, features Advertising Age editor Fred Danzig."

PUBLIC-COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE(Jacqueline Trescott, Washington Post) CBS Radio, along with CBS' news division, and AMERICAN PUBLIC RADIO have announced an unusual joint venture to produce a weekday business news package for public radio. The package includes a 30-minute show, BUSINESS UPDATE, anchored by CBS correspondent Frank Settipani, and a 10-minute wrapup. It will debut in afternoon time slots in September. "That we are 'breaking the mold' is a certainty", Richard Brescia, senior vice president, CBS Radio Networks, said of the agreement between a commercial and public network. The announcement came at the annual AMERICAN PUBLIC RADIO conclave in April.

JOB NOTICES(Jacqueline Trescott, Washington Post) NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO'S MORNING EDITION has signed on former national security adviser Robert C. McFarlane as a regular commentator. The network also announced some new assignments: John Ydstie is now executive producer and Ellen McDonnell senior producer of MORNING EDITION. Wendy Kaufman, an NPR correspondent, is substituting for Susan Stamberg on ALL THINGS CONSIDERED. Stamberg is currently a Jefferson Fellow at the University of Hawaii's East/West Center.

MUTUAL BOOSTS NEWS(Jacqueline Trescott, Washington Post) A major change in how the MUTUAL RADIO NETWORK delivers its news and sports programming was announced by Westwood One/Mutual Broadcasting System Inc. MUTUAL plans to add a fourth newscast per hour and begin doing five sportcasts during morning and afternoon drive slots. The changes were prompted by a national listener survey that suggested in part that the news should be "fresh and frequently updated." In addition, MUTUAL has added more segments of LASORDA AT LARGE by Los Angeles Dodgers Manager Tommy Lasorda, and also LARRY KING: SPORTS IN FOCUS, by the talkmeister whose nightly guest show is now beginning at 11 p.m.

Well, I'm out of space already! Coming up will be a feature on WSM-650(Nashville TN), more baseball, and features on WJR-760(Detroit MI). Until then, 73.

DX LISTENING DIGEST

Expand your shortwave information resources by subscribing to RIB's new companion publication! Country by country, cross-referenced by frequency, you'll find lots of essential data on scheduled times and frequencies, broadcasts in English and other languages, station news, future plans, rare and interesting catches, from DXLD's own subscribers and a multitude of sources, both broadcast and print, from all over the world. And that's only half the story--DXLD also brings you ENJOYING RADIO, an ongoing technical/philosophical forum edited by David Newkirk. Issue #6 is now available, as are a few copies of #4 and #5. Samples are $1.50 in North America, 6 IRCs elsewhere or US$2.25. 12-issue subscriptions: $17 by first class in USA, AO airmail to Canada; overseas by AO airmail: US$21 to Caribbean, Central America, NW South America; US$23 to rest of South America, Europe, North Africa; US$25 to rest of Africa, USSR, Asia, Pacific. DX LISTENING DIGEST, Box 490756, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33349, USA. US funds on US bank.

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COMPLETE SET OF RIBs for SALE including #1, known as gh's Independent Publication, if anyone, e.g. a library? wants to pay what I think they are worth--$250 shipped; need the space (David Walcutt, c/o Engineering Dept., Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 1775 Broadway, New York NY 10019; 14 May)

THE COVER OF RIB 109 Derek Cooper and Christopher Hope, presenters of the all-books edition of the BBC World Service arts programme MERIDIAN, Thu 1715, Fri 0630 & 1130. Closing date for 109: 24 May 1986

LAST-MINUTE ITEMS COSTA RICA Adventist World Radio noted testing new SW outlet 15460 since May 19, usually starting tone tests at 1900, an hour or so later into hymns mixed with IDs in English; later on, some programming in Spanish or English, probably simulcast MW 1540; as late as 0100 (gh)

U S A VOA has added another language, Creole for Haiti, 2145-2200 on 11740, 15160, 17730 (gh)

P U B L I C A T I O N S Society for the Eradication of Television (SET) offers free info, for those interested in establishing a household without any working TV set: Box 1124, Albuquerque NM 87103 (gh)

How to Choose a Shortwave Receiver that Fits Your Needs, 8-page article by Larry Magne in May FRENDX; see back cover under Listeners Notebook for ordering info (gh)

RIB HOLDS UP Properly stored, RIB paper 10 years old is still white, not yellowed and falling apart. Those who take both RIB and DXLD expend about 50¢ a week--what better value is there for SW info??

DR BUNDOLO'S PANDEMONIUM MEDICINE SHOW

June 7, 11.35 a.m. (12.05 NT), Radio; 10.08 p.m. (10.38 NT), Stereo

THE ENTERTAINERS Dr Bundolo comedy special from Expo 86

June 14, 10.05 a.m. (10.35 NT), Stereo

June 15, 1.33 p.m. (2.03 NT, 2.33 AT, 4.33 PT), Radio

IN 1971 JEFF GROBERman and Colin Yardley, graduate students at Simon Fraser University, were labouring with such thorny issues as the reemergence of Greek mythology in postmodern American poetry. By the next year they had found vent for their literary passions, but in something far removed from academe. Rather, they'd discovered comedy. "We couldn't figure out what to do with MAs in English," recalls Yardley, "so we started writing comedy out of desperation." Out of that desperation was born *Dr Bundolo's Pandemonium Medicine Show,* a cheeky, irreverent comedy show that has been called "total bedlam" by some and "one of the very few successful Canadian attempts at indigenous humour" by others.

The name "Dr Bundolo" was inspired by literature that certainly wasn't on the course list at Simon Fraser. "We seemed to recall that in the old Tarzan comic books, 'bundolo' was Swahili for 'gorilla,'" says Yardley. "We figured that a gorilla with a PhD was right up our alley."

Dr Bundolo frolicked for eight years coast to coast on CBC Radio and then went on to television nationwide—"to break the audio habit." By 1981 the team (Groberman and Yardley, the chief writers, and Bill Buck, Norm Grohmann, Marla Gropper and Bill Reiter, the principal actors) had disbanded. "It's quite an off-the-wall show," says Yardley, "and our heads were all quite severely bent by that time."

This summer, however, Dr Bundolo will be reunited at Expo 86, where they will be performing at the Canada Pavilion. "When we signed the contract with Expo," says Yardley, his voice rising with excitement, "and I found I could write Bundolo again [by this time he's yelling], I . . . just . . . went . . . *crazy.*" ✱

WORLD OF RADIO Between publications keep up with what's going on by listening to our weekly half-hour program, which also includes lots of other news which never appears in RIB or DXLD; and timely program previews and tips which can be diffused in time solely by radio. Note the latest times and frequencies on the back cover of RIB each month! W.O.R. is also on: KUWR 91.9 Laramie WY and translators in WY & CO on 88.7, 88.9, 89.9 and 90.9 Sats 9 pm MT; WPKN 89.5 Bridgeport CT Sats 3:30 pm ET; WHUS 91.7 Storrs CT on Thurs at 9:30 am ET. WORLD OF RADIO and our publications depend on support from you the listener and reader!

(Mentioned in advance on WORLD OF RADIO more info on the below from The Washington School, Institute of Policy Studies, 1901 Que St NW, Washington DC 20009; (202) 234-9382)

POWER, INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS: RADIO AS A POLITICAL TOOL

Radio in its various forms is the dominant communications medium in nearly every part of the world outside of the industrialized nations. Doctors in rural areas use short wave radio to improve medical services. Governments use radio to speak to the rest of the world as well as to inform, and at times to control their own public. For insurgents, radio is one of the few tools of propaganda. Multinationals promote new patterns of consumption while citizens and journalists take advantage of a valuable information tool. This class offers both a critical examination of the way radio is used across the globe as well as an exploration of the potential radio holds for development and cross-cultural communication. The class will include an introduction to the shortwave spectrum and a technical workshop on the purchase, operation and use of shortwave radios. Students will gain a working knowledge of what is on the air, where and when to tune, how to listen critically and how to incorporate what is heard into their own life fabric.

Ken Mason has been a shortwave radio listener and researcher for twenty-five years. He is an audio and radio production engineer for such programs as *Radio Smithsonian* and the IPS *Air Express* series.

Five Tuesdays. May 27 to June 24. 7 pm to 9 pm. $65.

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PURPOSE OF RIB To provide program information, and an open forum for the discussion of programming on shortwave, and secondarily on other media; and for the discussion of related topics. Please do not ask the editor for personal advice on receivers or other equipment.

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RIB CENTER FEATURES On a rotating basis, certain issues contain quick-reference schedules of Broadcasts in English, by time or country; Shows We Like, recommended programs by time; News in English by time; & others

RIB ON THE AIR Listen to our weekly DX program WORLD OF RADIO on domestic stations and: KCBI Fri 2000 UTC on 11735; WRNO UTC Sat 0300 on 6185, 2330 on 9852½, and Sun 1300 on 9715; KCBI Sun 1730 on 11735. Also, AUSTRIAN SW PANORAMA, UTC Suns 0200 on 9770; 1234 on 15320, UTC Mons 0434 on 9755 6155 5945; and RCI SWL DIGEST (exc last Sat+ of month), Sats 2050 on 7130 9555 11945 15325 17820 17875, 2150 on 11945 15150 17820, Suns 2320 on 11710 9755, UTC Mons 0320 on 5960 9755. Times apx and fqs may change!

LISTENERS NOTEBOOK complements RIB; samples $1, only from North American Shortwave Association, 45 Wildflower Rd., Levittown PA 19057.

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